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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1934

TWELVE PAGES

Lahore Accords Big Reception To Mahatma

Surging Crowds Make Mad Rush For 'Darshan'

PURSES GALORE 'EN ROUTE'

But Some Hindu Youths Parade Protest Against Attitude Toward Award

LAHORE, July 12.

Mahatma Gandhi accompanied by Mrs. Gandhi and Party arrived here from Karachi this evening and was accorded an enthusiastic reception by unprecedentedly large crowds who had assembled at the station.

They also thronged the route to Lalpatrai Bhawan where Gandhiji is staying. 'En route' to Lahore numerous purses were presented to Gandhiji.

A very large crowd was present at Multan station and there were many cases of fainting owing to the huge rush.—A. P.

OPEN LETTER TO GANDHIJI

LAHORE, July 12. Mahatma Gandhi's arrival in Lahore was not without incident although it was of a minor nature. Some members of a Hindu Young Men's Organisation who desired to present an open letter to Gandhiji gathered outside the police station and held up two cars by standing in front of them, but they found that Mahatma Gandhi had been taken by another route.

It is stated that two of them then ran after Gandhiji's car and after repeated attempts one of them jumped on the foot-board and presented the open letter to Gandhiji. The letter welcomed Gandhiji to Lahore, but respectfully and strongly condemned his attitude towards the Hindus.

"Inter alia" the letter said that his support of the Communal Award had encouraged Muslim leaders in making extravagant communal demands and added that further pursuit of his present policy would reduce the Hindus to a condition of abject slavery.

The letter further asked Gandhiji whether he thought that Swaraj could only be built on the ashes of the Hindu community.

Some minor injuries were sustained by members of the crowd in the rush at the station and "en route" and some volunteers also sustained minor injuries.—A. P.

DISAPPOINTED CROWDS

LAHORE, July 12.

No adjective can adequately describe the tremendous rush that gathered this evening at Lahore Station for welcoming Mahatma to the capital of the Punjab. Long before Gandhiji's train was scheduled to arrive, surging crowds began to pour in and soon the whole area in and about the station was completely besieged.

The people, unable to secure positions of vantage, helped themselves over the hoods of motors and seats of tongas, some more young and daring perching on tree tops. The adjacent balconies, trees and in fact whatever could afford standing place were filled with expectant

people eager to have a "darshan" of Mahatmaji.

Mahatmaji however did not follow the route fixed previously due to the uncontrollable onrush of eager humanity. Mahatmaji's car was taken by a different route, thus disappointing thousands of men and women who long after Gandhiji's car had left the station, still waited with expectant looks.—United Press.

CORDON SMASHED

The arrival of Mahatma Gandhi was signalled by loud cheers and "Jais" and the band played welcome. Tri-colour flags were flown and various streamers and pennons with welcoming inscriptions were waved in the air, covering the blue canopy. About one lakh people gathered in and outside the station. Due to rush all the arrangements failed. The cordon formed by the police and volunteers on the platform was smashed due to the eagerness of the people for a "darshan" of Mahatmaji.

It was with extreme difficulty that Mahatmaji was escorted to his car. He received the ovation of the surging crowd with folded hands and the usual smile. On arrival on the platform he was received by the members of the Reception Committee, Congress members, the Sanatan Dharma Sabha representatives and distinguished citizens including Raja Narendra Nath.

Goswami Ganesh Datt on behalf of the Sanatanists garlanded and anointed Mahatmaji with sandal paste. Mahatmaji also made some collections on the platform for Harijan fund. To avoid the crowd Mahatmaji who looked travel-stained was taken along MacLeod Road to Lalpat Rai Hall.

It is understood several volunteers received injuries while controlling the crowd. Three were rendered unconscious.

Having failed to have a "darshan" on the previously announced route which was abandoned, the crowds rushed towards Lalpat Rai Hall and thousands sat on the roads around the Hall, longing for a darshan. All the gates of Lalpat Rai Hall are being kept closed to avoid the crowd inside. Mahatmaji on his arrival gave a "darshan" to the crowds when they dispersed at midnight.—United Press.

AXE AT WORK IN FRANCE

10,000 Post Office Jobs To Be Abolished

(Special Cable.)

PARIS, July 12.

In pursuance of the drastic economy campaign, the Government is abolishing 10,000 Post Office jobs, thereby effecting a saving of 152 million francs. The Government is also cancelling this year's large scale army manoeuvres.

PAM BARTON'S NEW SUCCESS

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, July 12.

The 17-year old Pam Barton, runner-up in the British Women's Open Golf Championship, won a similar French title against Letouquet, 11 up, 8 to play. One of her tee shots sent the ball 230 yards against the wind.

JAPAN'S ARMS PROGRAMME

(Special Cable.)

TOKIO, July 12.

Navy estimates for next year are likely to contain appropriations of 60 million yen and the army over 500 million. Provision has been made for the organisation of additional naval and air squadrons and the replacement programme of the army and air force.

INDO-JAPANESE RELATIONS

Commercial Agreement Signed

LONDON, July 12.

Indo-Japanese Commercial Agreement signed Foreign Office at 12-53 p.m. to-day, by Sir John Simon, Sir Samuel Hoare and Matsudaira.—Reuter.

GANDHIJI TO MEET BENGAL CONGRESS WORKERS

Giving Lead For United Work

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad has written the following letter to Secretaries, District Congress Committees all over Bengal:—

The ban on the Congress organisation having been lifted, an opportunity has arisen again for Congressmen in this province to work out the Congress programme. In view of the past difference amongst workers in the province I felt it my duty to press upon Mahatmaji to fix an early date to visit Bengal and give a lead for united work here. In response to my suggestion Mahatmaji is coming to Bengal on the 19th of July and will stay here for three days.

He desires to meet the workers from the districts at an informal conference. For this purpose I request you to get your Executive Committee to send four representative men from your district.

CONGRESS IN ASSAM

Ban On Organisations Removed By Govt.

SHILLONG, July 12.

The ban against all Congress organisations in Assam have been removed by the Assam Government. Two general notifications issued banning all Congress organisations in the province have now been withdrawn and properties or houses used as meeting places of Congress attached by Government are being returned to owners.—A. P.

INNOCENCE ESTABLISHED

Indian Who Was Expelled Allowed To Return To Germany

NAMBIAR'S 'BONA FIDES'

(EXCLUSIVE TO "CHRONICLE").

It is reliably understood that Mr. C. N. Nambiar, who was staying in Berlin as a correspondent to various Indian Nationalist newspapers from Berlin, and who was the victim of Nazi terrorism, having been persecuted on the plea that he was a communist, is now free to enter Germany.

During the terrible days of the first Nazi campaign against all persons in Germany who did not openly proclaim their Nazi sympathies, when the wholesale hunt for the Jews and the Communists was carried on with ruthlessness, Mr. Nambiar was the first Indian victim who was arrested on the ground that he was a communist and expelled from Germany.

It is now learnt that the German Government have found out that Mr. Nambiar had nothing to do with Communist organisations or activities and was a 'bona fide' press correspondent. He has, therefore, been permitted to return to Germany.

VILLAGE SWALLOWED UP BY EARTH

PESHAWAR, July 12.

A strange phenomenon is reported from the village of Spin, in Afghanistan. It is said the earth there began to open up in several places and the villagers out of fear left the village with their moveables. After two days the entire village disappeared due to general subsidence. No human or animal life was lost.

Two new roads from Zarmat to Argan in Ghazni and from Ahmadzai in Garder to Mijake in Manjalis country have been constructed.—A. P.

JAWAHARLAL LOSES WEIGHT

DEHRA DUN (By Mail.)

Pandit Nardeo Shastri has issued the following statement to the "Associated Press":—

Last time I had the occasion of staying in the Dehra Dun Jail when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was also there. Panditji had then daily walks in the morning and in the evening. But this year he is not allowed to do so thereby his health has come down with a loss of 10 lbs. To keep him fit, permission of morning and evening walks should be given inside the jail compound. The present restrictions imposed are causing alarm all over India, it being a blot against the U. P. jail administration. Panditji's present condition can well be compared with solitary confinement. Government's immediate attention is necessary in this direction to relieve the anxiety of the millions.

MADRAS GOVT. AND TEMPLE ENTRY

OOTACAMUND, July 12.

It is understood that the Madras Government has forwarded to the Government of India their views on the Temple Entry Bill with the opinions received thereon from public bodies and individuals.—A. P.

OPEN TRIAL REFUSED

Order Against Bihar Congress Worker

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, July 12.

Rambhadr Singh, a well-known Congressman of Saran district, had been declared a member under Criminal Tribes Act, and against him several prosecutions were started. All those having failed, he is now served with a order by the Bihar Government directing him to remain within the villages, Malkhachak and Digwara, in Saran district, and not to leave those limits, without the permission of the District Magistrate. That order shall remain in force for nine months. Rambhadr Singh, who is a well-known public worker, has been ruined as a result of constant harassment. He has, it seems always challenged Government to bring him for an open trial, but his request has so far fallen on deaf ears.

ALLEGATIONS OF TORTURE DENIED

SIMLA, July 12.

Enquiries in the Afghan Consulate here do not confirm the allegations made by the "Daily Worker" of London and cabled to the "Daily Sun" by its London Correspondent to the effect that Sardar Gurmukh Singh, an undertrial Indian prisoner at Kabul has been subjected to torture and ill-treatment in the jail. The Afghan authorities, however, expect that documents relating to Sardar Gurmukh Singh's alleged offence of entering Afghanistan without passport are being got ready and the trial will commence without delay.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

AUSTRALIA V. DERBYSHIRE.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, July 12.

The game was continued after two hours' delay owing to bad light, an English batsman in his second innings had made 74 for two wickets before stumps were drawn for the day. Alderman was caught behind the wicket, and Townsend had his off-stump uprooted by Ebbling (25-2-7). Storer and Smith then played out time both remaining not out with 29 and 20 respectively.

DERBY SECOND INNINGS.

Storer (not out) 29
Alderman, c. Barnett, b. Ebbling 3
Townsend, b. Ebbling 7
Smith (not out) 20
Extras 15
Total (for two wickets) 74
(Earlier Report on page 4.)

RAMPUR FIRING JUSTIFIED.

RAMPUR, July 12.

The Munro Inquiry Committee has submitted its Report, says a message received at the time of going to Press, regarding the incidents at Rampur on 19th June. According to the Report the firing was justified.

SHOCK TO WORLD.

WATERLOO, (IOWA), July 12.

A violent diatribe against the recent events in Germany was delivered by General Johnson, N.R.A. administrator in a speech to the farmers. He said: "These events shocked the whole world. The idea that responsible men can be taken from their homes and shot against the wall with their backs to the rifles of the firing party and shot dead is beyond my comprehension. I have seen something of the sort in Mexico during the ravages of Villa and among semi-civilised people and half-drunk savages, but that such a thing could happen in a country of some supposed culture is incomprehensible." Gen. Johnson described the stories that subversive influences were working in the Government of the United States as "plain bunk".—Reuter's Special.

India's War On 'W.P.' Scares Britain

Willingdon-Hoare Talks At Whitehall

LIB-LAB PEACE MOVE

Dr. Ansari Becomes Centre Of Political Speculations

The London correspondent of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" writes: The Select Committee Report, I am in a position to say definitely, will not be presented to Parliament before Autumn. There are various reasons for it, chief among them being, as I know from a reliable source, the impending absence of Mr. MacDonald and the visit of the Nawab of Bhopal and Dr. Ansari. The Nawab's support to the scheme of Federation is well-known.

Dr. Ansari comes here for the first time in the political picture. Lord Willingdon is already in London and was closeted with the Secretary of State on more than one occasion. The presence of these three people in London at the same time has given rise to wild political conjectures.

The most important conjecture is the sort of Round Table Conference between the Viceroy, Indian Secretary, the Nawab and the Congress leader, Dr. Ansari. The last named two gentlemen are expected to arrive in London in the third week of the next month.

I understand, that immediately after their arrival, talks will be opened with a view to find out means to persuading the Congress to give up her opposition to

MOTHER OF QUINQUET

Mrs. Ovidia Dionne, 80 years old, from Ontario, Canada, has recently given birth to five baby girls who were born in one day. The fact that amazes science is that they are still alive. If they continue to survive they will be the first quintet in hundreds of years to do so.

the White Paper Scheme the rejection of which is made the election cry by the Swaraj Party. Some of the Liberal and Labour leaders have interested themselves in bringing about this rapprochement.

May be it was Mr. MacDonald's suggestion. Anyway if the meeting comes out nothing would be more desirable at this juncture. Some colour to this is given by the expected arrivals of Miss Slade, Miss Lester and Miss Harrison. We may expect some first class political sensations in the next few weeks.

How To End Nagpur Strike

GOVERNMENT MEMBER'S OFFER TO LABOUR LEADERS

NAGPUR, July 12.

Mr. Patil, President, Mr. Balwalkar, Secretary, Textile Strike Committee, and Rao Sahab Fulay, a Labour leader, were invited to attend a conference at the Secretariat this afternoon with Revenue Member to discuss the strike situation.

During the discussion it is understood that the Revenue Member informed the leaders that the Government would intervene in the dispute if the men were willing to resume work on the basis of "status quo". There would be no victimisation and the orders of the Empress Mills management regarding cancellation of long service bonus would be cancelled and the management would be approached by the Government to consider the question of wage-cut. The Government were unable to force the hands of the management as it would have repercussions throughout the country.

The request of the Labour leaders for referring the matter to the Conciliation Board was unacceptable to the Government. The Strike Committee meets this evening to consider the situation.—United Press.

Bangalore, July 9.—Mr. S. V. Sreenivasa Chetti, Municipal Councillor and a prominent yarn merchant of Bangalore, has given a munificent donation of Rs. 50,000 towards the construction of a Children's Hospital in Bangalore.

BIG HAUL OF LIVE CARTRIDGES

CALCUTTA, July 12.

After extensive searches in North and Central Calcutta, the Police recovered about one hundred revolver-cartridges and arrested eight persons, five of whom belong to the same family.

It is stated the women among them will be released after their statements are recorded.—United Press.

C. I. D. RAIDS IN CALCUTTA

10 Youths Arrested

CALCUTTA, July 12.

The Special Branch Police raided this evening about a dozen houses in South and Central Calcutta as also a boarding house in North Calcutta, and arrested ten youngmen including several college students and took them to Special Branch head quarters for alleged complicity in terrorist activities.—United Press.

How Municipality & Government Treat Their Tenants

See Mr. K. F. Nariman's Article On Page 6.

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3. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Representatives in every town to propagate Homoeopathy on liberal terms by an Institute teaching Homoeopathy by correspondence. Apply Dr. Sinha, Govt. Registered H.P. Inst. 4, Ahiripukur 1st Lane, Ballygunge, Calcutta. (2704).

Wanted influential and reliable gentlemen to represent one of the leading Life Offices of Bombay in the districts of Surat, Broach, Thana, Ahmednagar, Jubbulpore, Nagpur and Khar. Good prospects to those who can guarantee business. Apply stating age, experience and terms expected to Box No. 8658, "Bombay Chronicle."

Applications are invited for the post of an Assistant Engineer, for Messrs. Bhambri Kinra & Co., Consulting Engineers at Lahore, on a salary scale of about Rs. 100—150 depending upon merit. The minimum qualifications required are degree or diploma of a recognised Engineering Institution in India or abroad with an experience of at least three years. Applications stating age, full detail of experience and other necessary particulars should reach the undersigned not later than the 20th July 1934. R. C. Kinra, Relief Engineer, Lahore Sarai, Bihar. (8624).

Wanted graduate strong in English, capable of teaching higher standards. Pay according to merits. Apply stating minimum terms to Principal, Union High School, Surat. (8647)

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

Parsi Graduate with six years' mercantile experience willing to take up any post on probation. Salary left to discretion of employer. Box No. 300, "Bombay Chronicle".

29 PLOTS & PREMISES WANTED

Wanted a large plot of vacant land near Malad and Kandivli on lease for a factory. Please write with particulars and rent to Box No. 126, "Bombay Chronicle".

31. MOTORCARS FOR SALE

For Sale. A decent two seater car, old but thoroughly sound. Requires new tyres otherwise no further expense. Price Rs. 500. No offers. Box No. 301, "Bombay Chronicle".

For Sale—Chevrolet Tourer 1932-Model Excellent condition Rs. 2,400 or near offer. No brokers. Box No. 145, "Bombay Chronicle".

32. MOTORCARS WANTED.

Wanted—Chevrolet or Ford 1930-32 Model. Write with particulars and lowest terms to Box No. 144, "Bombay Chronicle".

49. HOMOEOPATHY.

Homoeopathic Medical College, Lucknow. Premier institution in Northern India. Re-opens on 15th July. Matriculates or equivalent should apply for Prospectus, Secretary. (2662).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Hewitt Engineering School, Lucknow, recognised by U. P. Government. Applications from Matriculates are invited for Overseer Class Session July, 1934. Free prospectus from Principal. (2477).

68. PARTNERSHIPS

Wanted a sleeping partner to run a Hindu Restaurant in Fort locality with a regular income. Must invest Rs. 3,000. Please reply Box No. 127, "Bombay Chronicle".

58. BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

Now again available Sinha & Bose's History of Prostitution in India, Vol. 1. Price Rs. 4/8 per Vol. Bengal Social Hygiene Association, P28A, Manicktolla Spur, Calcutta. (2589).

Old Books.—Collection of valuable books on literature, philosophy and science—2186 volumes—Is for disposal at highest offer over Rs. 5,000. Apply Box No. 302, "Bombay Chronicle".

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted—Selling agents for the miracle German medicine "Puerin" which guarantees the birth of male children. Newly introduced in the world. Every home a buyer. Easy income upto Rs 200 per mensem. Minimum security Rs. 50 against goods supplied. Unsold goods returnable. No risks. Apply for terms to: East End Corporation, Post Box 196, Danga Singh Buildings, The Mall, Lahore. (2691).

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, 8d Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Rajchur Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bewada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellenhur, Hingangnat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

73. AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—
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Deolali Dhond Daman
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Kasara Lonavla Manmad
Matheran Neral Navsari
Nasik Sholapur Vilar
Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

118. TAILORING

No Man is too tall, big or broad for us to fit. Dias Sidi & Co., Tailors, opp. Majestic Hotel, Colaba and Amin Bldg., Parel Road, Bombay. (2702).

Tailoring—For the coming Parsee and Hindu New Year, get your clothes made by experienced cutter at most moderate rates. Jimmy & Co., Empress Mahal, Dadar.

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Narayan Power Press, Bellary, consisting of two Treadles with electric motor, cutting machine, English, Telugu and Kanarese types, etc., for sale for Rs. 6,000 or near offer. (2684).

155. MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

Wanted—Land for cultivation in Salsette near Bombay on long lease. Apply Nadirsha Shapurji, Village Road, Parel, Bombay.

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NOTICE TO JURYMEN

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Friday, the 13th instant at 10-45 a.m. (S.T.)

SULEMAN C. H. MITHA, Sheriff of Bombay. Bombay, 12th July, 1934. 8656

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE ORIENTAL PERSIAN CARPETS. Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on MONDAY, the 16th July, 1934, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

By order of the Party concerned:—
Valuable Oriental Persian, Yazdi, Mashadi, Ba'uchi, Bokhara, etc. Silk and Woolen Carpets and rugs of various colours and designs. The above will be on view from to-morrow.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

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A GRAVE RAJPUTANEE'S LOVE & SACRIFICE FOR HER SACRED MOTHER-LAND

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MARVELOUS
MEHTAB

who wields sword and wages Satyagriha against foreign invaders

with
NAVINCHANDRA

ACE OF STUNTS
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POSITIVELY THE LAST DAY!

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Final Shows at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

This is absolutely your last chance to see the greatest of all screen musicals

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FROM TO-MORROW
The inimitable comedians
LAUREL & HARDY

"DEVIL'S BROTHER"
M-G-M's Musical Comedy de Luxe

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Good Health means Happiness

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COD LIVER OIL

This absolutely pure natural oil is prepared from a blending of the purest Norwegian Oils, by a process which does not destroy the Vitamins. It will be found to be the purest, most palatable, most easily digested and most speedily efficacious. It has, for upwards of 70 years, been highly recommended by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of Consumption, Diseases of the Throat and Chest, Chronic Coughs and Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma & ALL WASTING DISEASES

Made from the purest Norwegian Oils

Beware of Attempts to Substitute Worthless Preparations.

Positively the LAST DAY

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"THE HOUSE OF ROTHSCHILD"

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25 BREEDS 25 PRICE LIST FREE

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.
July 12.
President Johnson, Kohlmeister, New York.
Ranpura, Furlong, London.
Brazil Maru, Yamamoto, Millee, (Japan).
Arabia, Silvio, Genoa.
DEPARTURES.
July 12.
Ranpura, Furlong, Kobe.
Vasna, Rowe, Busrah.
Victoria, Masasluso, Genoa.
Corato, Weatherup, Karachi.
Nirpura, Lilse, Karachi.
LOADING.
July 12.
Steamer Fusijama for Trieste.
Steamer Kaiser-i-Hind for London.
Steamer Barpeta for Busrah.
Steamer Varela for Busrah.
ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.
S S Ranpura:—The P and O S N Coy's English mail steamer, Ranpura, arrived in harbour on Thursday from London, with the outward mails of the 28th ultimo, a general cargo and 131 passengers and hence she sailed on the same day for Kobe, etc., with mails, a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.
ITALIAN MAIL REPORT.
S S Victoria:—The M. Italiana Mail steamer Victoria, sailed yesterday for Genoa, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.
S S President Johnson:—The F Campbell Coy's steamer President Johnson, arrived in harbour on Thursday from New York, with a general cargo and passengers.
S S Brazil Maru:—The O S K steamer Brazil Maru, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Millee, (Japan), with ballast.
S S Arabia:—The M. Italiana steamer Arabia, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Genoa, with a general cargo.
S S Vasna:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Vasna, sailed yesterday for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.
S S Corato:—The B S O S and D Coy's steamer Corato, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with same bottom cargo of kerosene oil.
S S Nirpura:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Nirpura, will sail to-day for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.
EXPORTS.
Bombay, July 12.
S S Warfield, for London:—679 bags groundnut oil cakes Ralli Bros; 1280 bags Unseed oil cakes Cotton Agents Ltd; 1000 bags masoor T S Thadani and Sons; 1350 bags groundnuts H Bhagwandas and Co.
For Hull:—600 bags Unseed Cotton Agents Ltd; 1600 bags castor seed M Bhuta and Co.
S S Tarantia for Liverpool:—7 bales wool raw H R Rehmanbhai; 50 bales cotton thread waste P D Vora and Co; 4 bales wool raw V Omersey; 124 bags myrabolium J Moolchand and Co.
For Barcelona:—29 bales cotton yarn waste and 2 bales cotton fly Eastern Trading Agency.
For Manchester:—16 bales cotton fly B Karsondas and Co.
For Marseilles:—55 bales wool raw C Lister and Co.
S S Ranenfels for Antwerp:—28 bales cotton fly B Karsondas and Co; 220 bales cotton raw O Suleman and Co; 6720 bags groundnut oil cakes Ralli Bros.
For Rotterdam:—2000 bags groundnut oil cakes H V Oomerbhoy; 5120 bags groundnut oil cakes A Oomerbhoy.
For Constanza:—61 drums castor oil A Hargovandas and Co.
For Tallin:—28 bales hemp M Nissim.
For Hamburg:—350 bags gum karaya N Moolji and Co.
S S President Johnson for New York:—200 bales cotton waste L O Vora; 8 bales animal skins D Abraham and Sons; 12 bales animal skins Grindlay and Co.
For Marseilles:—168 bags kangraim A Ibrahim; 348 bags turmeric, 19 bags coloring seed, 85 bags dill seed and 107 bags kangraim S M Rajgor and Co.
For Genoa:—330 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co; 168 bags kangraim A Ibrahim.
S S Fusijama for Venice:—220 bales cotton raw M Suleman and Co; 55 bales cotton raw V M Nathoo; 1400 bags castor seed K Devchand and Co; 2785 bags castor seed Cotton Agents Ltd; 2600 bags groundnut seed and 1300 bags groundnuts B Maheshwari.
For Trieste:—495 bales cotton raw K M Nathoo; 2600 bags groundnut seed B Maheshwari; 12690 bags groundnuts Ralli Bros; 6590 bags groundnut seed Cotton

Agents Ltd; 3840 bags groundnut seed R Ratilal and Co; 2668 bags groundnut kernels K M Nathoo; 2620 bags groundnut oil cakes H Ramji; 1358 bags groundnut oil cakes Ralli Bros.
S S Brazil Maru for Osaka:—1000 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 650 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.
For Kobe:—100 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 108 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 345 bales cotton raw A Khimji and Co; 100 bales cotton raw Nisho Co; 100 bales cotton raw Katak and Co; 402 bales cotton raw Langley and Co.
For Yokkaichi:—550 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.
S S Toyama Maru for Osaka:—1 box sandalwood oil S Nowroji and Co.
For Kobe:—600 bales cotton raw V Latha and Co.
150 bales cotton raw V Latha and Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, July 12.
S S Comorin, agents M M and Co, from Sydney:—40 cases fruits; 148 cks. tallow; 245 cases milk powder.
From Melbourne:—111 bales wool; 105 cases lactogen; 64 bags peas; 225 cases fruits; 23 cks. tallow; 124 cases dripping.
From Adelaide:—50 bags currants; 45 cases dry fruits.
S S Varsova, agents M M and Co, from Busrah:—18 bags gall nuts; 1690 bags dates; 50 bags beans; 30 bags gram; 24 bags gal; 100 bags mash; 27 bags skins.
From Karachi:—150 cases dry fruits; 168 bales cotton; 265 bags gram; 40 bags rice; 170 bags bajree; 18 bags papur khar; 38 bags almond seeds; 15941 bags wheat.
S S Corato, agents B Shell Oil Co, from Miri:—3877 tons liquid fuel diesel oil in bulk.
S S Slwedagow, agents I B P Co, from Rangoon:—1543 tons petroleum motor spirit; 1015 cks. lub oil; 150 cks. steel cases; 25 cks. and 12 cases grease; 805 cases candles; 73242 gallons kerosene oil.
S S India, agents L Triestina, from Sourabaya:—2388 bags sugar.
From Semarang:—4894 bags sugar.
From Batavia:—26 cases salmon; 40 cases cud goods.
S S Clan Macbride, agents J Finlay and Co, from Liverpool:—54 drums dyes; 78 cases bolts and nuts; 144 cases cisterns; 50 cases bath bricks; 61 cases tools; 60 cases emery; 270 cases cycle rims; 40 cases glass ware; 75 cases motor covers; 40 cases Eware; 75 cases starch; 300 cases buffers; 35 cases whisky; 63 cases logging; 682 cases tyres; 40 cases screws; 100 drums lub grease; 165 drums lub oil; 25 cases cottons; 95 cases cotton yarn; 160 cases cotton piece goods; 244 cases glycerine; 145 cases plaster; 70 cases plates; 150 cases g. oats; 310 cases machinery; 155 cases paper; 100 cases cement sheets; 7106 bags and 180 drums chemicals.
From Glasgow:—186 cases cottons; 40 cases tacks; 154 bundles galv. sheets; 100 cases ale; 361 cases whisky; 810 cases beer; 228 cases tyres; 26 cases valves; 20 cases oats; 150 drums disinfectant fluid; 50 bundles tubes; 25 cases cotton piece goods; 250 bales newspapers; 202 cases cotton sewing thread on reels.

VILLAGE WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS

To meet the increasing demand for village workers, the Gandhi Seva Ashram, Hardwar, has started a village workers' training class.
The training will be for 6 months. For four months training will be given in the Ashram, the subjects of study being Satyagraha, Gandhism, potentiality of Khaddar in village organisation, Socialism, principal movements of the world, History, Economics and all the different phases of Khadi production from cotton seed to cloth.
The mode of instruction will be by a series of lectures on the various subjects as also by practical work in the class room. The remaining two months will be covered by a course of practical constructive work in a village centre. This scheme will come into operation on the day of Raksha Bandhan, the Shivar Purnima, 24th August 1934.
Applications for admission should reach the Secretary, Gandhi Seva Ashram, P. O. Gurmukha Kaneri (Sabaranpuri) before the 1st August.

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on 14 April, 2017

BURGLARY IN FORT SHOP

Thieves Go Straight For Cash In Italian Provision Stores

Scaling the skylight over 32 feet high from the ground, burglars broke into the premises of the Italian Provision Company at Rampart Row on Monday night and rifled the cash drawers. A sum of Rs. 174 was found to be missing in the morning.

The C. I. D. who are investigating the matter are acting on the clue of clearly visible finger prints left on the skylight. It is reported that this is not the first theft of its kind which has occurred in the locality within the past ten days. A half-dresser's saloon was also visited by burglars who gained access into the premises through a skylight and removed Rs. 80 in cash.

Drawers Forced by Jemmy

The theft in the Italian Provision Company was detected on Tuesday morning when, as usual, an Italian assistant of the firm opened the shop.

There was nothing to lead him to suspect that the shop had been burgled as the lock on the front door was in tact and everything in the shop remained undisturbed. On going to the counter, he was surprised to find that the cash drawers had been forced open by the use of a jemmy and on an examination he found the impress cash and other monies kept in the drawer amounting to Rs. 174 had been stolen.

Investigations showed that the intruders must have gained access to the premises through the skylight which was over 32 feet from the level of the road. Mr. W. T. Leahy, the Manager of the firm then communicated to the police and the matter is under inquiry.

Went Straight For Cash

A peculiar feature of the theft was that the burglars seemed to have gone straight for the cash and not troubled themselves at all to remove any of the stores that were in the shop.

This has given rise to the suspicion that the persons who committed the crime must have had some inside information and must have known that in that particular drawer there was cash kept.

BILL COLLECTOR IN TROUBLE

Arijun Kalyanji, a Bill Collector employed in a grains shop at Broad Street was arrested by the Fydhonie Police on Thursday on a charge of Criminal Breach of Trust in respect of Rs. 495.

The suspect was produced this morning before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon and the police applied for the remand of the suspect to police custody.

In their application the police stated that during the months of May and June, the suspect made collections from several customers to the tune of Rs. 495-11-6 and failed to account for the amount received to the owner of the shop.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 300.

KILLED BY UNKNOWN CAR

Harichand Jafferchand, a fisherman from Ghatkopar, who is alleged to have been knocked down by a motor car on the Bombay-Agra Road on the night of June 9, died in the K. E. M. Hospital on Tuesday.

At the inquest held on the body it was stated that Dr. Kadam of the Thana Mental Hospital, who was going to Thana at about 10 p.m. on the night in question, noticed an injured man lying on the Road near Ghatkopar. He was informed by the deceased person that he had been knocked down by a motor car.

The Doctor drove to the Police Station and informed the officer in charge. The police removed the man to the K. E. M. Hospital, the next day, where he died.

Enquiries made by the police showed that Harichand was slightly blind. The police could not trace the car, which is alleged to have knocked down the man.

The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of death due to shock from injuries. The Jury added that it was not in a position to say as to whether it was a case of accident or due to negligence of the driver as there were no facts before the court.

C. I. D. SEARCH FOR MISSING SOLICITOR

Alleged Charges Of Forgery And Breach Of Trust Await Him

The Crime Branch of the Bombay C.I.D. are trying to effect the arrest of C. P. D'Cunha, a Bombay solicitor, on charges of alleged forgery of securities and criminal breach of trust involving a sum of over one lakh of rupees belonging to a medical student. He is alleged to be in hiding for nearly a year now.

Formerly a partner in the firm of Messrs. Andrade and D'Cunha, a firm of solicitors in the City, he is stated to have dissolved the partnership two years ago and started his own firm.

It is stated that Mr. J. M. Miranda, formerly a student of the Grant Medical College, entrusted to him as his agent certain securities and shares. The solicitor, it is further alleged, cashed the securities and misappropriated the moneys.

In about March last year, it is stated, D'Cunha was adjudicated an insolvent by the Bombay High Court and since then he is said to be absconding.

The C.I.D. are searching high and low for him.

BRISK BIDDING AT TODDY SHOP AUCTION

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, July 11.—There was brisk bidding at the public auctions for toddy shops and booths conducted in the Town Hall at Thana on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Out of the 194 shops, 138 were auctioned this year, while about 100 booths, out of 150, were disposed of. The total revenue realised this year has been over Rs. 1,00,000, of which cash deposits amount to Rs. 27,000 so far.

ELECTRIC COMPANY HAMPERED BY TAX

Chairman Urges Government To Consider Desirability Of Recasting Tax Policy

In proposing the adoption of the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1934, which were passed at the General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Suburban Electric Supply Company, held on Monday (9th inst.), the Chairman of the Board, Mr. G. C. Phillips said:—

Generally speaking, the results of the year under review may be considered to be satisfactory although there is no doubt that your Company's operations are still confined to a lower scale than that which they would normally attain under less adverse conditions of trade depression in this country generally, and in Bombay more particularly, as the metropolises of the Suburban District.

I also regret that we are still hampered by the retention of the Government Tax on energy used for Lighting and Fans, in respect of which the Company, during the past year, collected approximately Rs. 18,000 from its consumers on behalf of the Government of Bombay. In the interests of all users of electricity and of Suppliers, whose Tariff framing activities are severely handicapped thereby, I trust that before the conclusion of the current fiscal year, Government will earnestly consider the desirability of recasting their policy with regard to this form of taxation.

Street Lighting Economy.

With regard to your Street Lighting commitments, it is a matter for regret that practically all the Municipalities and Local authorities in your area continue to practise rigid economy and with two or three exceptions, their consumption shows reductions in off-take on comparison with last year's figures. Negotiations are in progress for a renewal of the Street Lighting Contract with the Bandra Municipality which expires next March and your Directors, after employing independent expert advice, have offered the Municipality the most favourable terms which can be conceded for the new Contract, which terms have been so framed as to enable the Municipality to increase their consumption and improve the standard of lighting at a reduced cost per unit of energy consumed.

My predecessor, last year, informed you that Government had authorised the Company to defer the extension of their mains to Malad, Borivli and Kandivli until January, 1935, but you will see from the Report that the Directors have, in the interval, decided to extend into these areas and I

FISHERMAN'S PLUCK

Plunges Into Sea And Rescues Drowning Man

A thrilling incident in which an unemployed Hindu endeavoured to end his life by drowning and was rescued by the gallantry of fisherman occurred at Chowpaty Sea Face on Wednesday.

The man walked into the sea and was observed to be drowning when the fisherman plunged into the heavy breakers and in spite of the would-be suicide's struggles succeeded in bringing the man to shore.

The incident was witnessed by several persons, who were unsparing in their praise of the fisherman who undoubtedly risked his own life.

Waited For The Tide. It appears that Narayan Krishna Pai (25) residing at Lamington Road, has been out of employment for the past 11 months.

On Wednesday he left his home and made his way to Chowpaty Sea Face. Seeking out a secluded spot, he patiently waited for the tide to come in and then, it is alleged, he walked into the sea fully clothed.

He soon got out of his depth and was seen struggling in the water by a fisherman.

Realising the necessity of immediate action, the fisherman dashed down the sands and plunged into the sea to the rescue of the drowning man. He swam through the heavy breakers, and grabbed the Hindu as he was drowning.

Struggle In Waves

The latter made an attempt to elude the grasp of his rescuer, but the fisherman persisted and ultimately succeeded in bringing him to shore.

A crowd of people who had collected on the foreshore and witnessed the gallant rescue, assisted the weary fisherman in rendering first aid to the Hindu.

The Gamdevi Police were informed and Deputy Inspector Sawant removed the man to J. J. Hospital.

The name of the brave fisherman has not been ascertained.

HOAR'S CASHIER ARRESTED

Charles D'Souza, the missing cashier of Messrs. Hoar and Company, the well-known firm of tailors in the city, has now been arrested in Goa, and it is understood, that he will be extradited to Bombay shortly.

It was alleged that a sum of over Rs. 1,000 was found missing when the accounts of the firm were checked some days ago. Simultaneously the cashier had also mysteriously disappeared.

A complaint was lodged with the Bombay City Police who were able to trace Charles D'Souza to his home at Goa.

A meeting of the Tanjore District Board held in Tanjore considered a communication from the Government regarding the decision of the Board to open an Industrial School.

DINING CARS ON G. I. P. RY.

Move To Extend Facilities To Inter & 3rd Class Passengers

Bombay, July 11. At the 11th meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Local Advisory Committee, Bombay, held on the 5th July, 1934, the following subjects were discussed:—

Arrangements in connection with the Ashadi Fair at Pandharpur in July 1934.—As a result of proposal made at the previous meeting, the Chairman stated that arrangements had been made to provide an adequate supply of pure milk and curds on the foodstalls at Kurduwadi for pilgrims and for the milk to be tested.

Special sweepers would be employed during the fair to keep the 1st and 2nd Class latrines clean.

Dining Car facilities for Inter and Third class Passengers.—A representation that the Inter and Third class passengers wishing to have European food and prepared to pay the scheduled charges for meals should be allowed the use of the restaurant car was considered by members, who made certain suggestions for the consideration of the Administration.

Financial Results.—The usual statements were circulated to members. These showed that the total earnings for the period April to 16th June 1934 were Rs. 3,78 lakhs more than for the corresponding period of last year.—A. P.

FORTY HOURS' WEEK

Indian Employers' Delegate Opposes Move At Geneva

Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai (Employers' Delegate, India), in opposing the proposal for reducing the hours of work to 40 hours on behalf of the Employers in India, at the 18th Sessions of the International Labour Conference.

I regret that I cannot share the views of its supporters. As the Secretary-General said last year in his speech, it should be remembered that the proposal before us is something very distinct from apparently similar proposals so far adopted. The measure really cannot increase the existing volume of employment. All that it can do, is to redistribute the existing employment over a large number of people.

ITS APPLICATION, NOT UNIVERSAL.

Whatever the supposed advantages of the proposal before us may be, it is evident that so far as India is concerned, it will not result in any gain. Whenever a measure of this nature is proposed, it must be remembered that its application cannot be universal; otherwise it would disturb the equilibrium between the various countries and might hinder the legitimate aspirations of some of them who have not attained their fullest growth.

INEFFICIENT WORKERS.

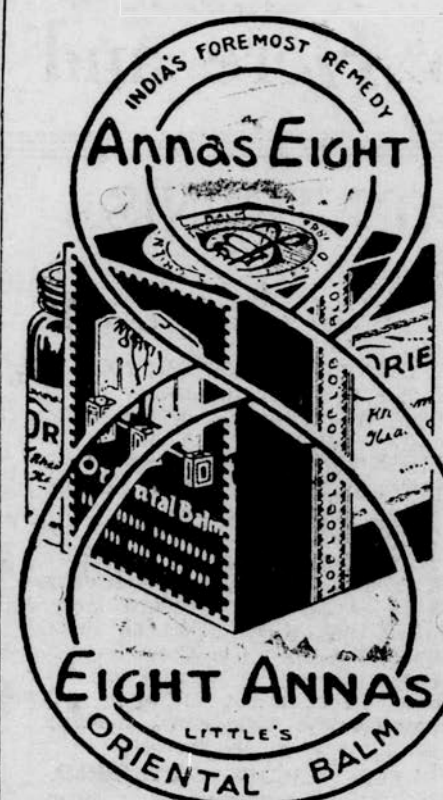
Looked at from this point of view, in putting forward these proposals, the case of countries such as India and China, where the workers are less efficient and comparatively less experienced, should have been considered, and these countries should have been treated differently. This was kept in mind when fixing hours of work under the Washington Convention on this subject, and India was allowed to have a working week of sixty hours. If, therefore, India were to reduce her hours of work to forty-four per week, as has been proposed by her Government, she will be in line with other countries, which are being called upon to reduce their hours to forty per week.

UNEQUIVOCAL ATTITUDE.

I am strengthened in my opposition to this measure by the unequivocal attitude taken up by the Government of India. They have given their opinion that, generally speaking, the efficiency of the Indian worker has not reached a point that will enable him to produce enough in forty hours to secure an adequate living wage, so that any attempt to reduce hours to the extent proposed would, they say, militate against the interests of the workers themselves.

If, however, this Conference decides to adopt a Convention, let us be guided by the experience of the past and provide that it shall not come into force, until it has been ratified by at least ten or twelve countries of chief industrial importance, with their specific problems of unemployment. Otherwise the whole force of the measure will be lost, and we shall have added yet another to the fruitless measures undertaken to relieve the effects of this devastating depression.

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L. O. B. means Proof — Lasting Proof!!

To gain lasting relief from Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Gout, Backache, Neuralgia, Headaches, Earache, Toothache, Sprains, Bruises, Cramp and Muscular pains, use Little's Oriental Balm; this time-proved remedy will not fail you.

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TONES UP YOUR SYSTEM

Work is a much more enjoyable occupation if your system is working as it should. Constipation is a great source of worry to many of those whose concentration is not what it should be. A teaspoon full of Fruitalko Saline, in half a tumbler of water every morning, will put you right for the day. Start now, and tone up your system.

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THE INDO-ASIAN PRODUCTS Co. Princess Street, : : : Bombay 2.

CORRUPTION IN CEYLON POLICE

State Council Demands Enquiry Into Many Complaints

It is understood, says a Colombo paper, that the Executive Committee on Home Affairs will consider to-morrow a resolution passed by the State Council urging the Executive Committee to inquire into the working of the Ceylon Police Force in view of the "serious complaints of bribery, corruption, assaults and false charges against innocent people."

It is learnt that the Inspector-General of Police who has furnished a report on the motion will be present at the meeting of the Executive Committee, who after hearing his views and those of Mr. A. E. Gonesinha, the author of the motion, will submit a report to the State Council.—A.P.

GOVT. GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS

Sind's Additional Judicial Commissioner

Mr. C. M. Lobo, LL.B., to officiate as Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind, from 9th July 1934, vice Mr. Rupchand Bilaram.

Mr. M. M. Chudasama, on relief from Mr. J. R. Harris, to revert as Assistant Superintendent of Police, Nasik.

Mr. H. B. Kidd, on return from leave, to be District Superintendent of Police, West Khandesh, vice Mr. L. S. Rube.

Rao Bihadur Narayan Vishwanath

Trivedi, on return from leave, to be District Superintendent of Police, Thana, vice Mr. A. F. Clarke reverting.

Mr. N. P. A. Smith, on return from deputation, to be District Superintendent of Police, Nasik, vice Mr. J. R. Harris.

Mr. J. R. Harris, on relief, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Nasik, vice Mr. M. M. Chudasama.

Mr. M. M. Chudasama, on relief, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Dharwar, vice Mr. J. Abernethy.

Mr. S. A. T. Brown to be Deputy Superintendent of Police with effect from 1st July 1934 vice Mr. W. G. Harrall retired.

The following appointments are made:—

With effect from the 26th November 1933, vice Mr. S. K. Patkar, retired:—Mr. Kondo Mahadeo Kumbhar, to be Assistant Judge.

With effect from the 11th December 1933, vice Mr. M. N. J. Shaik, confirmed as Judge and Sessions Judge:—Mr. Narayan Ramkrishna Gunduli, to be Assistant Judge.

With effect from the 25th February 1934, vice Mr. Muhammad A. K. Shaikh, confirmed as Judge and Sessions Judge:—

Mr. Mahadev Anant Bhawe, to be Assistant Judge.

Mr. R. V. Bodas, First Class Subordinate Judge, Thana, is granted leave upto 12th August 1934, (inclusive).

Mr. A. C. Sequira, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Honavar, is granted leave for three months from the 5th June 1934.

Dr. T. G. Shirname is confirmed in the post of Professor of Agricultural Economics at the Poona Agricultural College.

Mr. S. N. Kesarcodi, Divisional Forest Officer, Dharwar-Bijapur Division, is granted, from 6th July 1934, leave on average pay for eight months out of India followed by leave on half average pay for four months.

Mr. A. D. Mufi is appointed to hold charge of the Dharwar-Bijapur Division from the date he takes over from Mr. S. N. Kesarcodi till relieved by Mr. R. F. Sandeman.

The following appointments are

made on the Board of Management of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay:—

Mr. L. H. Taunton, Municipal Commissioner for Bombay, to be a member of the Board vice Mr. H. K. Kirpalani, I.C.S., resigned.

Mr. P. O. J. Roose, Electrical Engineer to Government, to be a member of the Board during the absence of Mr. P. B. Advani.

Dr. S. N. Bhansali, to be Honorary Assistant Obstetric Physician, Bai Motilal and Petit Hospitals, Bombay, for a further period of one year from the 10th September 1934.

Mr. J. F. Paisley, B.E. (Liverpool), I.S.E., Assistant Executive Engineer, is transferred, in the interests of public service, from the Southern Circle to the Northern Circle.

"DEMOLITION" OF CHIRNER MINAR

Hearing Of Political Suit Fixed On September 20

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, July 11.—Mr. M. B. Pradhan, first class subordinate judge at Thana, today fixed September 20, with the consent of both the parties, for the next hearing of the political suit filed by Mr. Jannadas M. Mehta and Mr. T. N. Bedekar, President and secretary respectively of the Chirner Memorial Committee, against the Secretary of State for India, claiming damages to the extent of Rs. 1,000 for the alleged demolition of the Chirner Minar by the police officers on June 7, 1932.

The postponement of the hearing, which was fixed for today, was applied for by Mr. B. R. Dangle, pleader for the plaintiffs, on the ground that Mr. Jannadas Mehta, who had gone to Geneva, would not be able to attend the Court till September. Mr. P. B. Shingane, the Government Pleader, Bombay High Court, who is deputed by the Government to represent the defendants, has consented to appear on September 20.

Sports Jottings From Here and There

BRITAIN'S LUCK IN WIMBLEDON TENNIS

(BY J. C. MAITRA.)

Now that the curtain has been rung down over the premier Tennis Tournament of the World, Wimbledon Lawn Tennis Championships, for the year, it is time to review the Tournament in all its bearing. As usual it attracted a large number of entries—118 from men and 86 from women, representing 24 nations of the world. But there were several conspicuous absences in the list, the chief among whom were "Big Bill" Tilden, Henri Cochet, Ellsworth Vines, J. Van Ryn, W. Allison and last but not the least Mrs. Helen Wills-Moody. In consequence of which, it is said, the standard of play suffered by comparison with previous years.

PROFESSIONALISM'S BIG TOLL
Professionalism is taking a big toll from the ranks of the outstanding players. The invincible Suzanne Lenglen showed the way and "Bill" Tilden, Cochet and Vines took their cue from her. Now the report comes a tempting offer has been made to Fred Perry, this year's champion to join the ranks of the "Pros". I do not know whether he will succumb or not. The fact however stares in the face of the amateur tennis world that a systematic crusade is afoot to their down the top ranks of the amateurs with a view to do away with distinction between these two classes of players.

ATROCIOUS UMPIRING.
Umpiring was atrocious on many occasions which caused great consternation among players and spectators alike. Higher chairs for the umpires contributed not a little to this. The climax of it came in the Men's Singles Final, when Perry held the position of advantage in the third set, leading at 6-5. Crawford was struggling hard to equalise with his service. From 40 love the Englishman drew level. The undaunted Australian outwitted his opponent by a magnificent ball. But to the amazement of all, he was foot-faulted. To be thus penalised at such a critical juncture and that too for the first time in the match,

would naturally send any player to disgust and despair. It is not surprising therefore that Crawford threw away the match after this has been won against heavier odds. But I have no desire to play upon the patience of my readers by trotting forth well known facts.

BRITAIN'S GREAT LUCK.
After a lapse of nearly a quarter of a century, Britain found a great piece of luck at Wimbledon. It was as long ago as 1909 that an Englishman won the Men's Singles Event, A. W. Gore was the man who figured in the championship Roll for two years in succession. Then came a period when Australians, Americans and Frenchmen held sway over them in turns. It was left to F. J. Perry to throw that Dark Age into oblivion and open a new chapter for her once again. Apart from the above incident, Perry's successful dethronement of the holder was a meritorious act in itself.

DOROTHY ROUND'S SUCCESSES
To this glorious chapter Miss Dorothy Round has also contributed very largely indeed. Since 1919, the Ladies Singles had practically become a monopolistic concern of Miss Lenglen and Mrs. Helen Wills-Moody. Only in 1924 and 1926 Britain had a lift of the Cup, Mrs. L. A. Godfree (nee Kathleen McKane) earning the title in those two years in the absence of these two incomparable players. The non-appearance of the holder, Mrs. Moody, this year made the path of Miss Round less difficult. But her victory in the Mixed Doubles in partnership with R. Miki, the Japanese Davis

Cup player, is undiluted by any blemish.

ASIATIC'S FIRST VICTORY.
The first championship even won by a Japanese or for the matter of that by an Asiatic, in the Wimbledon tournament was provided by Miki, Jiro Satoh, whose unfortunate death every Tennis lover mourns, rose to the third rank among the World's First Ten in 1933, by defeating Vines, Perry and Crawford one after the other. Had he lived, he might worn the Crown which has fallen to the lot of Perry today. That was not to be. I congratulate Miki most heartily on his marvellous success.

HELEN JACOBS DETHRONED.
After the tremendous form which Miss Helen Jacobs showed in the Wightman Cup matches and the devastating way in which she accounted for Miss Dorothy Round and Mrs. Margaret Scriven it was confidently forecast that she would retain her Single's Crown without much difficulty. But Miss Jacobs failed to produce her true form at the psychological moment in the final round and surrendered the title to Miss Round after a three set fight.

MIXED DOUBLES SURPRISE.
The Mixed Doubles provided the most sensational exit of the holders, Baron Von Cramm and Fr. Sperling (nee Krahwinkel) of Germany, in the third Round, Collins and Lady Rowallan overcame this redoubtable pair after sixteen games had been played in each set. The victors, however, could not survive the next round when they were easily eliminated by Lee and Miss James by 6-2, 6-4. Finally, "Bunny" Austin and Mrs. Shepherd Barron reached the final round and were defeated by Miki and Miss Round.

BOROTRA AND BRUGNON DISLODGED.
The most popular figure of the Wimbledon Court, Jean Borotra, and Jacques Brugnon who visited this country as captain of the French Touring Team in 1929-30, were dislodged from the pedestal which they had occupied for the last two years, by the young American pair, George Lott and Lester Stoecken in three straight

sets, in the final round of the tournament. Both the pairs had to struggle hard in the semi-finals against Collins and Wilde, and Hopman and Frenn respectively.

MME. MATHIEU AND MISS RYAN RETAIN.
The Ladies Doubles was the only event in which the holders Miss Elizabeth Ryan and Mme. Rene Mathieu, succeeded in retaining their title. They had little difficulty on the way, Mlle. Andrus and Mme. Heurtoin, the other Franco-American pair, in the finals, were no match for their more experienced antagonists.

BEST MATCH IN TOURNAMENT.
The semi-final round of the Men's Singles provided the best tennis of the Tournament. Frank Shields and Jack Crawford re-staged the epic fight of the last year's final between the latter and Vines. Shields won the first two sets with comparative ease and slackened a bit in the third, which was his undoing. Crawford rallied round and equalised. The final set saw a long-drawn affair through which Crawford emerged victorious by the narrowest of margins.

The other American to lose in the semi-finals was Sidney Wood, the 1931 Champion. Over confidence on the part of Wood accounted for his defeat by Perry after a gruelling battle lasting over five sets.

INDIANS NOWHERE.
As might be expected, Indians were nowhere in the picture. All of them were exterminated. In the very first round, in Men's Single Doubles and Mixed Doubles, Sleem was beaten by Austin in three straight sets. The Prince of Cutch and Bhandari met with similar fate at the hands of Norris Williams (America) and Ellner (Switzerland) respectively. Rutnam, on the other hand gave a good fight to Jacobsen of Denmark carrying the score to 11-9, 6-4, 6-1.

LEELA ROW PLAY IN SOCKS.
Miss Leela Row ran up to the third round when she was defeated by the French International, Mlle. Adamoff, by 6-3, 6-7, 6-4. Rain had made the ground slippery and both played in socks. Were the conditions better, perhaps the match might have ended differently.

AUSTRALIA v. DERBYSHIRE

Visitors Score 255 Runs in First Venture

(Special Cable).

LONDON, July 12.
Australians who had scored 122 for four wickets yesterday, continued their innings against Derbyshire this morning at such a pace that the score board showed four runs, rain intervened. There will be no further play until tea.

RAIN INTERVENES.
Derbyshire began their second innings, but when the score board showed four runs, rain intervened. There will be no further play until tea.

(AUSTRALIANS (First Innings).)
Bromley b Mitchell..... 31
Brown st. Elliott b Mitchell..... 17
Bradman (not out)..... 49
McCabe c Elliott b Mitchell..... 3
Darling b Mitchell..... 14
Bradman c Elliott b Townsend..... 71
Woodfull (run out)..... 44
Fonsford l b w b Townsend..... 11
Barnett b Mitchell..... 48
Ebeling b Mitchell..... 1
Wall (not out)..... 2
Fleetwood-Smith b Mitchell..... 0
Extras..... 13
Total..... 255

DERBYSHIRE (Second Innings).
Storer (not out)..... 0
Alderman (not out)..... 0
Extras..... 4
Total for (no wickets)..... 4

KING'S CUP AIR RACE

RUGBY, July 12.

King's Cup air race for various types of machines which will be flown to-morrow and Saturday has attracted 43 engines representing 27 types of aeroplanes. The race is a handicapped event. The machines include "Mew Dull" entered by Prince George, a commercial model aeroplane with a speed of 200 miles per hour which will con-

SUTCLIFFE IN HIS BEST FORM

Hammond Scores 91 Not Out Against Notts

LONDON, July 11.

Sutcliffe returned to his best form and played a skilful, stylish and chanceless innings lasting 290 minutes during which he reached the boundary ten times. Brilliant coverdrives and hits to leg were the features of Hammond's play. He has so far been 140 minutes at the wickets.

CLOSING SCORES.
The following are the closing scores in the first class cricket matches which commenced today:

KENT vs. MIDDLESEX (at Folkestone):—Kent 188 (Ashdown 59, Smith 5 for 68). Middlesex 202 for 3 (Price 65, Hendren 58 not out).

SUSSEX v. NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (at Hove):—Sussex 287 for 7 (James Langridge 109, H. Parks 77).

GLOUCESTERSHIRE v. NOTTINGHAMSHIRE (at Gloucester):—Notts 181 (Sinfeld 8 for 57). Gloucester 183 for 2 (Barnett 53, Hammond 91 not out).

LEICESTERSHIRE v. WARWICKSHIRE (at Leicester):—Warwick 345 for 6 (Kilner 81, Croom 51, Wyatt 104 not out).

GENTLEMEN v. PLAYERS (at Oval):—Players 608 for 7 (Sandham 65, Gregory 51, Arnold 125, Squires 119, Duckfield 106, Weir 91).

cede a time allowance of 3 hours and 16 minutes.

The competition is a point to point event calling for considerable skill in navigation and endurance. The distance of the course is over 300 miles. Many of the finest pilots are competing. They include Captain De Havilland, last year's winner, and designer of no less than seven of the types represented last year. He has also two recent designs.

Pilots flying their own machines will be Percival who will be the pilot for Prince George's "Mew Dull" and Lieutenant Comper on a Comper machine. It is evident that British pilots are apparently not very superstitious since the event for the King's Cup air race will begin on Friday, 13th July.—B.O.W.

Case Against Petits

Magistrate Frames 8 Charges: All Accused Plead 'Not Guilty'

Charges were framed by Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon on Thursday against Mrs. Gulbai Petit, her daughter Mrs. Dinbai Petit, and her son Mr. Phirozeshah Petit, in the case, in which they are charged at the instance of the Bank of India with dishonestly or fraudulently concealing property with a view to prevent distribution of the property amongst the creditors and abatement thereof.

At the outset, the Magistrate informed Mr. Munshi, the prosecuting counsel, that he had decided to frame eight different charges, but he wanted to know from the prosecution the necessity of charging the accused under Section 424 I.P.C. also, when they were being charged under Section 421.

CHARGES UNDER SECS. 421 & 424.

Mr. Munshi informed the Court, that under the Section 424, all the three accused were principal offenders, while under 421, Mrs. Gulbai was the principal offender and Mrs. Dinbai and Phirozeshah became the abettors. Another point that the counsel urged on this question was that under Section 424, even those who had assisted in the concealment of the property, without the knowledge that they were committing an offence, were considered as offenders, while under 421 they were not.

According to the counsel, charging the accused under both the sections at the very beginning was in fairness to the defence—as at a later stage, when the Court found that the accused were not guilty under Section 421, the prosecution would claim the right of charging them under Section 424.

The Magistrate accepted Mr. Munshi's contention and charged the accused under both the Sections. The eight different charges were read out to the accused.

FIRST CHARGE.
The first charge against all the three accused was regarding the jewellery and ornaments worth Rs. 1,10,000. The accused were charged with fraudulently concealing the jewellery and or-

naments with the intention to prevent the distribution of the property amongst the creditors. The second and the third accused were charged with abatement. The Magistrate also framed charges under the same sections, in regard to the following:—
The reconveyance of the Chateau Petit.
The debt of the reconveyance, The Garden Reach Property at Poona.
The Shiek Memon Street Property.

DEFENCE OBJECTION.
After the charges were read to the accused, Messrs. Sukhia, Jungalwala and Doctor objected to eight different charges being framed. They said that the procedure adopted in framing eight different charges was illegal and prejudicial to the defence. They also held that it embarrassed the accused in their defence. The Magistrate took a note of the objections.

The trial on the first charge, then commenced. Both Mrs. Gulbai Petit and Mrs. Dinbai Petit pleaded "not guilty" to the charge. They did not submit any statements to the court.

Mr. Phirozeshah, who was asked to give his plea stated that he had written down his plea, which he would read.

The Magistrate said that he wanted his plea of either "guilty" or "not guilty", and was not prepared to hear a lengthy statement from the accused at that stage.

PLEA WRITTEN OUT.
The accused pointed out that what he had written was his plea and not a statement.

The Magistrate said that he wanted his plea of either guilty or not guilty. He further stated that the counsel for the accused had objected to the nine charges being framed, which had been noted down by the Court.

"Then why am I called upon to give my plea" asked the accused.

If the court objected to accept his written plea, the accused wanted a note of the ruling to be made.

The Magistrate then asked the



Mrs. Kusum V. Thakore, of Baroda Camp, who has obtained the G.A. Degree (of the Karve University) with Honours and has won the Deshpande Prize in English, sailed on Thursday to the United States for further studies.

accused to pass on the written plea. Mr. Munshi objected to any written statement or plea getting on the record.

"NOT IN POSITION TO GIVE PLEA."

After going through the "plea" the Magistrate read it, which stated that they accused was not in a position to give his plea as he has not been able to find out from the mass of evidence led by the prosecution as to which portion applied to what charge and where he came in.

After some argument, the Magistrate decided to file the "plea" with the case papers. The third accused also pleaded "not guilty" to the first charge.

On an application by the prosecution, the Magistrate agreed to have five different trials of the eight charges against the accused. The first trial will be regarding the concealment of the jewellery and ornaments. After the result of the first trial the other trials will be taken up.

The case was postponed to Friday when the defence are asked to submit the names of the prosecution witnesses that they want for cross-examination at the next hearing.

Messrs. K. M. Munshi and Banaji appeared for the Bank of India, while the accused were defended by Messrs. Sukhia, Jungalwala and Doctor.

MR. RANADIVE IN JAIL

Reduced From "B" To "C" Class

(From A Correspondent.)

Messrs. B. T. Ranadive and S. G. Sardesai who have been sentenced to two years' R. I. were interviewed by friends on Wednesday at the Arthur Road Prison, and it is reliably understood that of the two Mr. B. T. Ranadive, general secretary of the Res. G. K. U. who, in spite of the recommendations of the Chief Presidency Magistrate to put him in the "B" class, is put in the "C" class by the orders of the Bombay Government, has lost 7 lbs. in weight during the last 20 days. This piece of news is really alarming in view of the fact that the Government of Bombay have rejected the application for transfer to the "B" class. It is most surprising that the attitude of the Government against a political prisoner charged under 124A of the I. P. C.

(Continued from column 7)

that they were patriots and desired India should be free. What then was their obvious duty in the struggle between the Indian people and the Government? If the country by a majority should say that the Congress took the right course, it was up to them, if they were constitutionalists at all, to allow the will of the majority to prevail, let the institution that represented this will fight the opponent and not take sides with him and defeat and ruin the country's cause. Therefore in the great elections that were ahead, the issue was not between A or B or their respective merits and promises, their failure to achieve self-government. What was of greater importance was the united voice of the people behind those who would be able to say: "This is the constitution which our countrymen will accept and which we promise to work." Let not the Constitutionalists therefore be overborne by a sense of self-importance or self-conceit in thinking that in their absence the country's progress towards freedom would come to a stop. If they really loved their country, he could say to them, their place was with the Congress, not outside. If they were true Constitutionalists, they should be neutral and not join hands with the opponent.—Hindu.

BHULABHAI'S REPLY TO NON-CONGRESS CRITICS

If They Were True Constitutionalists, They Should Remain Neutral And Not Join Hands With The Government

MADRAS, July 9.
A public meeting was held in the evening at the High Court Beach, presided over by Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, the audience numbering over five thousand. On arrival at the meeting place, Mr. Bhulabhai was given an ovation and garlanded. Welcome addresses by the various Congress Sabhas in the city were presented to him.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar introduced Mr. Bhulabhai to the audience as the leader of the present Congress campaign for capturing the Assembly as an able and ceaseless worker in the cause of the Congress and as one who had courted imprisonment during the recent Satyagraha campaign.

BHULABHAI DESAI'S APPEAL
The first question he wished to tackle, he said, was one which probably occupied, to a very large extent, the minds of the critical public, not merely in Madras, but all over the country. It had not been an uncommon fashion for a large number of men and women engaged in certain political activities in this country to condemn, in tune with the Government, the great Satyagraha struggle through which they had passed.

During the last, twenty-five years, India had made fervent appeals, continued the speaker, to the abstract sense of justice of Great Britain to reform the Governmental institutions in this country, so as to confer on India the substance of independence. It was stated that England was here on the mission of educating them in the art of self-government. That was the delusion of Indian politicians in early days. There were politicians, even to-day who felt that Swaraj and self-Government would come to them as a gift, by reason of the fact that Great Britain had recognised that India was fit for Self-Government. But he would ask the question was it for this purpose that the materialistic Western world, during the last 110 years or more, had partitioned Africa and penetrated and occupied Asia? The truth was that the Western people occupied these continents, because they wanted the raw materials of the countries which they occupied.

Let them not, therefore, delude themselves into the belief, that out of a feeling of abstract justice, in a fit of generosity, the Britishers would make a voluntary surrender of the Government of this country into the hands of Indians. He was happy to feel that friends who had viewed the Satyagraha struggle with disapproval had begun to realise that in a constitutional struggle, every form of pressure and force would be legitimate, so long as that pressure was used to get the constituted authority of the land to frame a constitution for the country on a basis of reconciliation.

They had at all events given up the method of praying for Self-Government and sending addresses couched in the most eloquent language to the representatives of His Britannic Majesty in this land. Their constitutional friends had learnt the political theories of Burke; mastered the causes that had led to the French Revolution; fully understood the growth of the British constitution from the Magna Carta up to the stage in which they acquired rights which turned an autocratic Sovereign into a constitutional monarch, and not really grasped the significance of the War of American Independence—acquiring all this knowledge not for practical application to Indian conditions but for writing prize essays. They wanted others to do the same. That was why they criticised Mahatma Gandhi when he said, "Let us entertain no more such notions to use weapons, which stood 'self-condemned' in their struggle, as 'a war of force could only end in mutual destruction.'"

NEW STRUGGLE
The Congress, said Mr. Bhulabhai, had entered upon a new struggle so that it might not be imagined that India was happy in her condition of subjection. But yet, this struggle had been condemned by men whose intelligence or even patriotism, it was difficult to doubt. Was it due to want of confidence in the ability of their countrymen to carry on the struggle on the basis of non-violence and truth? Was it because they believed that India was intended to serve no other purpose than to provide an illustration to the world of efficient administration by a foreigner? They had now begun to realise that nobody would listen to them. Some of them had stated that if they did not attend the Round Table Conferences, India's case would go by default. He would ask, "where the impartial tribu-

nal was?" Had they ever heard of a tribunal where they would be judged by their own opponents? He had been brought up to believe that a man could not act as a judge in his own case. Yet, those great men in justification of their going to England, had stated that there was a danger of their case going by default if they did not attend the Conferences. What was there to argue before the Tribunal unless it be that they wanted to erect an impenetrable wall of self-deception?

"Freedom," Mr. Desai observed, "does not require an argument. But it requires that you shall, in the person of each of you be conscious that you want it, that you should resolve to get it, that you should make every sacrifice that is required for that purpose. It is only then that if your representative goes and demands freedom that you would have established your right to it."

Therefore, he would assure them that there was no sound basis for the condemnation of Satyagraha struggle by pointing out its "disadvantages." Often these critics had spoken of the loss to trade and of the ruin of the careers of young men. What, he asked, had happened to the young men in the schools and colleges? He wished something had indeed happened. He wished they had been men enough to stand by the Congress in their thousands and lakhs. What had happened to Commerce? Perhaps, they had lost some business for a few months. But if these people would pursue the same line of condemnation and ask themselves what had happened to their commerce during the last 150 years or what would happen to them if the people continued in their present state of subjection—the answer would be only one and that clear enough. Their attitude was due either to shortsightedness or want of courage; he dared not attribute to them want of intelligence. "I therefore say," Mr. Desai continued, "that the Satyagraha struggle, is the only weapon that we can forge by our unanimous and united effort. Without it, we may be quite certain that our case cannot be laid before a party who is a judge in his own case, who is undoubtedly an interested party and who professes all the time that he wants to confer self-government upon India, but regrets that conditions and circumstances which are of our making render it impossible for him to do so. For the sake of the trust he holds he will withhold self-government! (Laughter). As we are now embarking on a new struggle, the next elections, let there be no mistake whatsoever as to the position of the Indian National Congress. They do not regret; they do not recant; they are not withdrawing; they are not in the least degree afraid of the consequences of that great, non-violent struggle of Truth in the cause of the country as and when the time is ripe for that. It is not because they have sworn their faith or are in the least degree shaken in the ultimate virility, spirit and triumph of the cause that they have taken the line they are doing in the activity that I have called upon you to support."

WHAT CONGRESS STANDS FOR
"I want you to fully appreciate what we stand for," Mr. Desai proceeded to say, "for I would rather have a vote less than accept a mistaken vote for the Congress for which I stand. If you still believe that we committed the smallest error in carrying on the satyagraha struggle, I do not desire that anyone of you should cast your vote with us. Your place is with us only. If you believe in the integrity of our purpose and the propriety of our ways. By that we shall be judged, not by favours. In fact we have no offices to bestow, nor titles to confer. All we can offer is that you will come into your own, which by your own conduct, and unfortunate disunion, you have lost and still keep out of your hands."

Each of those who proceeded to attend the Round Table Conferences represented no one, in many cases not even their own families. They had stated that the Congress was undoubtedly the most organised constitutional party in the land. They claimed

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CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Shud 2, 1990.
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 1, 1353.
Parsi: Behman 10, 1303.
Sunrise: 6h. 5m.
Sunset: 7h. 20m.
Highwater: 6-26, 13-20.
Lowwater: 6-28, 13-28.
D. O. Examination Results, University Buildings, 2 p.m.
Harwood League: Y. M. C. A. & City Police, Coopers, 5-30 p.m.
SATURDAY, July 14
S. S. "Kaisar-Hind", with mails, leaves at 1 p.m.
Harwood League: Green Howards v. Royal Artillery, Colaba, Coopers, 4-30 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the Notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY

The Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held at the Rooms of the Bombay Medical Union, Blavatsky Lodge Building French Bridge Chattrapathy today (Friday), at 9 p.m. (S.T.)

POSTAL NOTICE.

Restrictions on the booking of insured articles and parcels for and from certain offices in the Bihar and Orissa Province have been withdrawn. Insured articles and parcels may now be booked for and from all offices in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Kaisho Maru" left Colombo on July 10 and is due to arrive in Bombay on July 11 via Mormugao.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Cathay" with the Mails from London of the 5th instant passed Suva at midnight on the 11th instant.

ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION. Principal M. T. Vyas will meet his students and all newcomers in Talks on Modern Education today (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. in the New Era School, Gowalia Tank.

VOLUNTEERS FOR ASSAM RELIEF. As per instructions received from Sirdar Jamil Singh recently, study volunteers of various communities, having some knowledge of first aid are required to do relief work in Assam for 3 months.

The railway fare and other actual out-of-pocket expenses will only be paid. Those who want to offer their services are requested to see Mr. S. M. Qazi, 123 Dinshaw Mahal, Dhobi Talao, between 3 to 4 p.m.

BACKWARD CLASS BOARD. Government have declared that the following gentlemen have been appointed to serve on the Backward Class Board:

President—Mr. D. Symington, I.C.S., Backward Class Officer, Bombay Presidency.
Members—Backward Class Members of the Legislative Council, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, M.L.C., Dr. P. G. Solanki, M.L.C.

Elected by the Legislative Council from the non-Backward Class members of the Legislative Council, Mr. R. R. Bakale, M.L.C., Mr. Syed Munawar, M.L.C., Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole, M.L.C.

Nominated by Government Rao Bahadur Ramchandra Santaram Asavale, M.L.C., Dhan Bahadur Dongarsing Ramji Patil, M.L.C., Brigadier Seager of the Salvation Army, Mr. Blasker V. Patil, Patilgarh.
Government have further directed that the members of the Board should hold office for a period of two years and that 4 members (exclusive of the President) should form a quorum.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

To-day

REGAL—"Men in White". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Svengali". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Search for Beauty". Daily at 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Sinhuan". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Mysterious Prince". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Sava Sada". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PALACE—"Sons of the Desert". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Hurricane Express". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Sunday morning, 10 a.m.
KOHINOOR—"Devil Tiger". Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Vehni Duniya". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
ROYAL—"Mystery of the Temple". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Footlight Parade". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"The House of Rothschild". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Gun Soudari". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon Time Signal Indian Musical Hour, 1 p.m. Bombay market. Available rates. European Lunch Time Music, 2 p.m. Close down.
7 p.m. Indian programme, 8-30 p.m. European programme. Empire relay if reception is satisfactory. 9 p.m. Indian programme. General News in Hindi and Commercial News. 9-20 p.m. European programme. Weather Report and News Bulletin. Current Films. By Richard Meredith, Joe Glaser and his Symphonians. Relay from Taj Mahal Hotel, 11 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-15 p.m. Time Signal from Big Tom News Bulletin, topical talk and Announcements. 7-10 p.m. Cabaret (gramophone records), 8 p.m. Charlie Manning and his Orchestra, relayed from the Granada, Walthamstow, London. 8-15 p.m. Cricket and the Crooked Spire, 9 p.m. The Hotel Metropole Orchestra, 9-30 p.m. The Northern Command Tattoo, part 1, relayed from Ravensworth Park, Newcastle. 10 p.m. The B. B. C. Dance Orchestra, 10-30 p.m. News Bulletin, 10-45 p.m. A topical talk, 10-55 p.m. An interlude, 11 p.m. A recital for two pianofortes.

'F' WARD D. C. C.

A monthly meeting of the Managing Committee of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee will be held on Friday the 20th July 1934 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at 'F' Ward Khadi Bhandar, Manikshaw Temple Building, Park Road, to transact the following business among the other business:—(1) To consider and pass the monthly accounts. (2) To consider the voting system to be followed at ensuing B. P. C. C. elections. (3) To consider and fix polling station. (4) To appoint polling officer for the ensuing year. (5) To appoint scrutineers. (6) To provide for appointment of polling clerks. (7) To consider letter to the F. C. & C. and such other business as may be brought with the permission of the chair.

POLICE CHIEF EXTENDS BAN FOR FORTNIGHT

The Commissioner of Police Bombay has extended the order prohibiting any Assembly or procession, in connection with the "textile dispute or strike," for a further period of 15 days from the 16th July, 1934.

"A Tout Living On Earning Of Nefarious Trade"

JUSTICE DAVAR'S SCATHING STRICTURES

"I am satisfied on the evidence before me that the promissory note was passed by defendant to the plaintiff in respect of wagering transactions and that there was no consideration for the promissory note," I accordingly dismiss the suit," observed Mr. Justice J. D. Davar at the Bombay High Court on Thursday in the case in which Burjor Dhanjishaw Mama, the plaintiff, claimed from S. P. Batheena Rs. 1,500 on the strength of a promissory note. His Lordship further held that this case was the outcome of a petty and undignified squabble between the two persons over a promissory note for Rs. 1,500 and passed severe strictures on the plaintiff. "According to his own description," His Lordship observed, "the plaintiff is a man with no employment and is living on a trust created by his father-in-law for the benefit of himself and his sons. According to him and for the purposes of my decision, he was a 'tout' living on the earnings of a nefarious trade, namely,

WRIT OF 'HABEAS CORPUS'

Petition Rejected By Acting Chief Justice

"Apart from the affidavit there is nothing whatever to show that the facts are as stated in the application. And there is no evidence whatever even to show that the petitioner is in fact the brother of the prisoner detained in jail. It has been argued that such affidavits ought to be rebutted and so long as there is no rebuttal the contents should be taken as 'prima facie' evidence. This really cannot be so. No 'prima facie' case has been made out and so I reject the application." Thus observed Mr. Justice Murphy, in passing orders on the petition submitted by Munnakhan Dullah who described himself as brother of Wazir Dullah at the Bombay High Court on Thursday.

The petitioner prayed that His Lordship would issue a writ of Habeas Corpus on the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and the Superintendent of Jail, Byculla, to appear in Court and to produce immediately the prisoner before the court so that the cause of his arrest and detention may be dealt with according to law.

Mr. Guido, who appeared on behalf of the petitioner in the absence of Mr. F. G. R. Kalra, argued that the prisoner who is a British subject has been arrested and detained in jail without any trial whatever under the orders of the Commissioner of Police presumably under the Foreigners Act. The prisoner has not been given an opportunity to prove that he is a British subject. "I know that under the Emergency Powers Act the Police Commissioner has wide powers. But this is under the Foreigners Act. And with great respect to you, my Lord, this is not the stage to satisfy your Lordship that the prisoner is a British subject."

His Lordship—But the onus of proof lies on the prisoner.

A—I am told by my brother-lawyers that an affidavit made by a relation of the prisoner is sufficient for the purpose.

His Lordship—There is no evidence to show that the petitioner is the brother of the prisoner. I was once informed through an affidavit that a man aged 10 years was detained in jail and in the end it was found out that he was a bearded man.

Mr. Guido—I say, my Lord, that if you do not pass an order to issue a writ of Habeas Corpus, then you will be doing great injustice to the prisoner. There is no other remedy available to the prisoner to satisfy any authority that he is a British subject.

His Lordship, however, rejected the application on the ground that no "prima facie" case has been made out.

FINED FOR ASSISTING GAMING HOUSE

John Baptist Rodrigues, arrested on 14th March last on the charge of assisting in conducting a gaming house at Ridge Road was fined Rs. 90 on Wednesday by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, Girgaum.

INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION

The Government of India have appointed the Right Reverend Monsignor J. Fernandes, Vicar General of the Archdiocese of Calcutta, as a corresponding member of the Commission for a period of three years.

CHARGED WITH CHILD MURDER

Case Against Prabhavati Bai

Prabhavati Bai, who was alleged to have thrown her two children down from the 3rd floor of a building was charge-sheeted on Wednesday before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, Fourth Court, on Wednesday.

The offence with which Prabhavati Bai has been charged at the Girgaum Court is under sec. 302, I.P.C., namely or murder.

Sixteen witnesses have been cited by the prosecution to give evidence.

The defence is represented by Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, while the prosecution is conducted by Mr. Spencer.

The case comes up for hearing on the 23rd inst.

CONVICTED FOR THEFT, FORGERY & CHEATING

Henri Edwin Sherry an Anglo-Indian who was committed to the Criminal Sessions of the High Court by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on the 2nd of March 1934 on charges of theft in a building, using as genuine a forged document and cheating, was sentenced to various terms of imprisonment by Mr. Justice Ragnekar on Thursday.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty by a division of 8 to 1.

His Lordship sentenced the accused to 1 year's rigorous imprisonment on the first charge, 1 year's rigorous and Rs. 500 fine on the second charge, six months' rigorous on the third charge, the sentences to run concurrently.

The accused was placed in the "B" class.

The accused was arrested at the Bandra Railway Station and handed over to the Palton Road Police on 9th January.

'F' WARD D. C. C.

Appeal To Matunga Residents

The Hon. Secretary of the 'F' Ward D. C. C. writes:

"It has been brought to the notice of this Committee that enrolment of Congress members is being made by some of the books printed by the 'Matunga Taluka Congress Committee'. In the circumstances we beg to make it clear to one and all that the Matunga Taluka Congress Committee enrolment of Congress members on forms other than those of the 'F' Ward Congress Committee are unauthorized and illegal and we appeal to Matunga residents and others to get themselves enrolled as Congress members on the membership forms issued by the 'F' Ward Congress Committee as otherwise no one who is not so enrolled will be entitled to vote at the Congress elections. No forms are genuine which do not bear the signatures of the President and Treasurer of this Committee, viz., Sjt. Jinabhai P. Joshi and Sjt. Purusottamdas Narsidas.

The Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, sentenced Yesia Ganoo and Bala Biwa to pay Rs. 3-8 in default; one day's simple imprisonment for importing contraband meat in the vicinity of Bombay.

QUEENS ROAD MOTOR SMASH

Salesman Fined Rs. 100 For Rash And Negligent Driving

A fine of Rs. 100 was imposed on T. S. Arya, a salesman, who was found guilty of a charge of rash and negligent driving, by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on Thursday.

The case is a sequel to the motor smash on Queen's Road in which ten persons travelling in a Taxi driven by the accused, struck the culvert opposite the St. Elizabeth's Home and crashed into a tree, turned turtle pinning down its occupants. Some of them received injuries. Sub-Inspector Chavan of the Esplanade Police Station investigated the case and put the accused on a charge-sheet.

"The defendant on his own showing was a poor man in 1930-31, and he was, according to him, tempted by plaintiff to indulge in this transaction which was described by him over and over again in court as nefarious."

CENTRAL BANK CHIEF HONOURED

Address Presented By Stock Brokers

There was a large and representative gathering present at the tea party given by the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association to Sir Sorabji and Lady Fockkhanwala, on Thursday evening in the Town Hall, Bombay.

Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, the President of the Stock Exchange on behalf of himself and the members of the Stock Exchange congratulated Sir Sorabji Fockkhanwala, on the Knighthood conferred on him and presented an address which was enclosed in a beautiful silver casket.

Sir Sorabji Fockkhanwala, received an ovation when he rose to reply. He thanked the President and members of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association for the honour they had done to him and acknowledged with pride that the Central Bank of India Ltd. had received the full support of the Stock Exchange.

HAROLD LLOYD AT BEST AT 'PATHE'

Riot Of Laughs And Thrills In "Welcome Danger"

Harold Lloyd appears in "Welcome Danger" at Pathe commencing to-day.

"Welcome Danger" is all that the title implies. It is a thrillingly supplied with thrilling thrills. And Lloyd, of course, is all that his name implies—namely uproarious comedy.

Lloyd never fails to produce the unique in his plot and in his situations, and here he does it again, and how.

In the opening of the narrative we see him as a young man, a resident of Boston, who has a deep interest in botany and floriculture. His father, now deceased, had held high hopes that the lad would become a "chip off the old block", an iron fisted police chief and foe of the underworld such as he himself was in San Francisco. Since the father's demise the more crooked of Chinatown's underworld have been running wild in San Francisco and friends of the late chief, in a last-minute resort, wire Harold to come west and take up the battle with the crooked politicians and Tong men.

Harold goes to San Francisco and by a lucky break gets the reputation of being a hard-boiled wader of the law. Then he is plunged into a series of amazing battles in the underworld in which thrill after thrill and laugh after laugh are produced by that rare Lloydian genius for fun and excitement.

The plot takes a new turn every other minute. There is a girl and her little crippled brother. There is a kindly old Chinese doctor. There is a white man who poses as a reformer but who is really a crook. There is Lloyd swirling through it all in a great whirlwind of rollicking entertainment. This is one of his best comedies.

Heading the support is Barbara Kent. Others in the cast are Noah Young, Charles Middleton and William Walling.

Appa Mahadev, a Hindu mill-hand, was placed on a charge-sheet on Wednesday before the Fifth Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, with the offence under Section 302 I.P.C. of having murdered Dondhu Gajaba on the night of 24th March last. The trial was postponed to July 20.

The City Police cannot trace the sender of a letter containing a postal saving certificate for Rs. 100 standing in the name of Mr. A. V. Iyer from whose house property worth Rs. 136 including the postal saving certificate were stolen in June last.

"SCHOOL OF SCANDAL", WITH "CURRENTS & UNDER-CURRENTS"

City Corporation Decide To Have New Examination In Prescribed Syllabus For Admission To V. J. T. Institute

The Bombay Municipal Corporation on Thursday changed the old order of things which was in existence for the last 45 years in regard to the examination of new entrants to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, and resolved to adopt a new system of entrance examination consistent with the studies in the Institute.

The practice in vogue for many years past has been that on receiving the applications of students for admission before the commencement of the first term in June, the Board required the Principal and the staff to hold a special examination in a few subjects similar to the syllabus of the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University, and the selection of the required number of students in each department was made on a competitive basis.

MINIMUM TEST FOR ADMISSION.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi had moved at the meeting held last Monday, seconded by Mr. Y. G. Pundit that Matriculation or its equivalent like the Cambridge Senior examination be accepted as the minimum for admission to the Institute.

Mr. V. S. Velinkar moved an amendment that a new entrance examination be held in a prescribed syllabus preparatory to, and consistent with, the studies in the Institute.

Mr. H. A. Lalji opposed both the proposition and the amendment and urged the House not to interfere with the arrangement which was in existence for the last 45 years.

SHUTTING OUT LABOURERS

Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole opposed the proposition which he said was a move to shut out the labour class students from entering the V J T Institute. The labour class did not care for the Matriculation examination but they became weaving, spinning and carding masters and held high positions as charamen and engineers of their ability.

Prof. V. G. Rao, supporting the amendment, said, the School of Arts and Veterinary College also did not care for the Matriculation examination.

Dr. V. G. Deshmukh agreed with Prof. Davar and Mr. Sabavala that the Matriculation examination had no value for the entrance examination of the V J T Institute, and said if his information was correct, Mr. Dalvi even felt some difficulty in finding a seconder for his proposition.

Mr. L. R. Talwar characterised the V J T Institute as a School of Scandal and said he knew of cases where Intermediate students were refused admission while fifth standard students were admitted.

A Councillor: Why? CURRENTS AND UNDER-CURRENTS

Mr. Talwar: Because there are

currents and under-currents. The Councillors who talk loudly in the Corporation take active part in reducing the V J T Institute to a School of Scandal. It is not the merits that count but the recommendation of the councillors. He thought that practice should stop.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar supported the amendment, and said there ought to be an entrance test if the 'students are to undergo three or four years' course.

Mr. A. Soares also supported the amendment.

The amendment was carried as a substantive proposition.

SUB-DIVIDING OF CITY WARDS

Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole then moved that in view of the vast expansion and development of the city in recent years and the increase in the population of the different wards of the city, the Corporation approve of the subdivisions of wards and re-distribution of seats among them. His Worship the Mayor be requested to approach the Government with a request that they may be pleased to sanction the same as required under the Municipal Act.

Rao Bahadur Bole had divided the wards into two and three sections according to the population.

Dr. P. G. Solanki seconded the proposition.

Sir J. B. Boman-Behram moved an amendment to refer the matter to a committee for report.

Sir J. B. Boman Behram said the question was an old standing one, and should not be passed off at once, particularly as they had to submit the same to the Government for sanction.

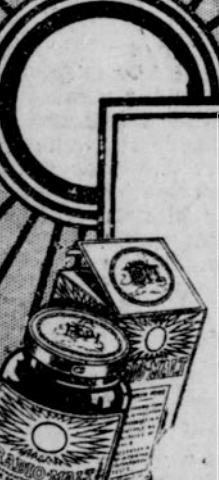
The amendment being put to vote was carried, but when put as a substantive proposition was thrown out. Nothing therefore remained before the House.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday.



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BOMBAY FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1934

INDIAN STEEL INDUSTRY

The outstanding feature of the Report of the Indian Tariff Board on the Steel Industry is its reprehensible recommendation regarding preference to Britain at disastrous cost to India. Apart from this, the Report is a most carefully compiled document, systematic and thorough in its enquiries, bold and challenging in its recommendations, liberal and far-sighted in its reasoning. There is not an aspect of the industry,—from the mining of ore, equipment of the foundries, furnaces, and workshops, to the selling of the material and the welfare of the workers,—at which the Report does not glance, and for which, wherever necessary, it does not make allowance. As the document stands, the only criticism—apart, of course, from its support to Imperial Preference—we feel impelled to offer on an otherwise highly creditable performance, is that it seems to have taken its facts and reasonings almost with childlike faith and simplicity from the Tata Company; and that, in their zeal to see that this great national concern is adequately assured its position for a suitable length of time, the authors have, perhaps, not brought a searching enquiry to bear upon the conditions and equipment of the steel industry in other countries, which offer such a serious menace of competition with the Indian industry. Without an independent and comparative consideration of its position of the industry in the several competing countries,—gleaned, not merely from the price of the finished products of that industry in our domestic market, as the Tariff Board have done,—we cannot be sure that the measures of protection recommended might not be purchased by the country as a whole at too heavy a cost, even admitting that these measures succeed in their immediate objective of building up the industry protected.

Method of Investigation

Apart, however, from this rather important shortcoming, the Tariff Board have conducted their inquiry in a very painstaking manner. They do not accept the contention of the Tata Company,—made presumably to impress the Board and the public,—that the scheme of protection for the industry recommended in 1926 has failed. For though the Company's estimate of profits during this septennium may not have been realised, the Board have no difficulty in demonstrating that *that* may much more probably be due to the extraordinary depression through which the world is passing, than to the ineffectiveness of the protection granted since 1926. The Company have included in their submission to the Board items and considerations like, for example, the loss resulting from a strike in their workshops,—which ought to have no place in such calculations,—though the Board are careful to note that matters of industrial peace are not without significance in the problems of India's economic development. On the whole, however, the Board are inclined to felicitate the Company on their having captured something like 72 per cent. of the Indian market in those goods, between 1926-1933, while the steel industry in other countries has been rapidly going downhill! Considering, however, that the total consumption of iron and steel goods in India has fallen from the peak of 14 lakh tons to about 5 lakhs odd, the Tata Company having captured 72 per cent. of this reduced consumption does not seem to us to deserve any special congratulation. As the Board have themselves calculated, in another part of their Report, the Ten Years' Protection to the Tata Steel Company has cost the country some 14.5 crores of rupees, the Customs duties amounting to over 9.81 crores and the Tata's benefits from such protection being something like 4.40 crores. More than two crores have been paid from the public exchequer to this Company in the shape of bounties alone; and at the end of that, the Company has been able to capture 72 per cent. of a market which is reduced to about 40 per cent. of its peak position! Even now, the entire scheme of further or continued protection recommended by the present Re-

port contemplates an average production by the TISCO of some 550,000 tons,—or a 'maximum' capacity of 6½ lakhs of tons,—whereas the country has a potential market of some 15 lakhs of tons. For a concern which can capture, at such a cost, only about 40 per cent. of the domestic market, we do not feel called upon to go into paens of praise, and sing hallelujahs.

Measure And Form Of Protection.

After full investigation, within the scope assigned to them, the Board have formulated recommendations, which are based upon what they call the fair selling price. In calculating this basic figure, every allowance has been made for (1) the initial, or works, cost; (2) overhead charges including depreciation, interest on capital, head office charges, agents' commission, &c.; (3) manufacturer's profit in addition, at 3 per cent. on capital, calculated at 12½ crores, being supposed to be the present cost of replacing the machinery, &c. of the TISCO works; (4) probable increases in Railway rates; (5) allowance for landing charges, merchants' or traders' discounts, selling commissions, and what not. Certainly, not their very worst critic could say that the Report errs on the side of inadequate consideration of relevant material so as to make their recommendation for protection as comprehensive and substantial as could possibly be managed. We do not, however, object to this method of calculating the basis for protection to a national industry of the size and importance of the TISCO even though, if we compare the works cost with the scale of specific duties recommended, we cannot but feel, at first sight, that the measure of protection recommended is very heavy. Lest, however, we should be misunderstood in pursuing this particular line of criticism of the Report, we must add that the authors of the Report have also allowed for the possible, and necessary economies or savings in the works costs; and have proposed their scale of protection only on the arithmetical average of this cost,—the savings being spread over seven years for which period protection is to be extended. They do not, however, consider that the overhead charges, agents' commission, manufacturer's profit, &c. included, by them in the calculation for the basis, is unduly favourable to the Tatas, though, in these days of low interest, and very slender profits to the proprietors of a concern, one should have thought, 6 per cent. on working capital, and 8 per cent. on proprietors' capital is unduly generous. The Board have, however, recommended that power be given to executive Government to vary the rates of protection according as the prices vary. Seven years is a long term in which such a provision is absolutely indispensable.

Forms Of Protection.

But the most objectionable and inexcusable part of the Report is that which concerns the form and mechanism of affording protection. In rails and fishplates, the Board recommend that the Indian Railway Board should purchase all their requirements from the TISCO up to the full limit of the Company's production, or the country's requirements, whichever is the lower. This is not an objectionable form of protection, as it is the least expensive manner of affording substantial encouragement to an industry of vital importance to a nation. We only hope the interests of smaller producers will not be sacrificed before the gigantic influence and connection of the TISCO, its subsidiaries and tributaries, in India or elsewhere. In other branches of the TISCO output, little or no protection is to be afforded against the British competitor; why we cannot say. The Tariff Board seem to have assumed it as their postulate that the scheme of Imperial Preference, foisted upon India under the Ottawa Agreement (?), has become an integral part of the order of nature, upon which it is not for mere Tariff Boards to adjudicate. There is not a single word of critical examination of the obnoxious scheme of Imperial Preference inflicted upon India since

1932, if not since 1926. And when we compare the actual measure of advantage offered to the British manufacturer, as compared with his Continental competitor,—sometimes as high as 400 per cent.—we get but a very scanty idea of the havoc likely to be wrought by this step of the Tariff Board. For, if we consider, on the calculation and assumptions made by the Board themselves, that the market, unaffected by the TISCO production and, therefore, uncovered by protection, is, say, in the neighbourhood of a million tons per annum, in which both the Continental and the British producer may compete; and if we further assume, as warranted by the recommendations in this Report, that the margin of difference shown in the Customs schedule of India to British imports is at least Rs. 25 per ton, on an average, we should be making, at the cost of the Indian consumer of steel goods, a present, every year of some 2½ crores of rupees to the British manufacturer, so that he may the more effectively compete in other neutral or unprotected markets with his Continental rival. This is an advantage to Britain at the cost of a serious burden to India, which the Indian Legislature must on account permit, enacting the proposals based upon these recommendations. In this direction, the Tariff Board Report is no good guide, since it is based on the entirely unjust doctrine that "the need for protection is now confined entirely to competition from Continental imports." They will have to see for themselves whether the very liberal calculations for the basic cost, &c. allowed to this Indian Company, as a basis for protection, is not in reality due to a goodly hope that the repercussion of that basis would be a substantial, though concealed, protection or benefit to British producers. And who cares as to the real incidence of this burden?

Incidence Of Burden

Of Protection.
And that is the real reason why, at the cost of a certain misunderstanding, we have elected to pursue this line of criticism on the Tariff Board Report. Who will, in the ultimate analysis, bear the burden of this protection to the Indian Steel Industry? The Tariff Board have calculated (para 99 et seq.) that the total output of saleable steel, on which no protective duties will be required is some 2,40,000 tons, or 43.6 per cent. of the estimated average output; while the total amount of protection is worked out by them at Rs. 97.72 lakhs. This, on an average value of the total estimated output of 510 lakhs, works out at 19.1 per cent., but on the portion actually made chargeable to duty, it comes to be nearly 33 per cent. The great monopolist TISCO has already aroused discontent and complaints, from smaller producers, which the present Report more or less summarily brushes aside, but which are bound to be of increasing strength as the TISCO becomes more and more experienced in the monopolist's devices to squeeze out unprotected competitors; and as its alliances and affiliations with the powerful British interests get to be consolidated. At the present time, the calculations of the Board themselves show that the aggregate additional element calculated, before fixing upon a base of operations, over and above the works cost, is some Rs. 2 crores per annum, paid or assured to the TISCO. Many more crores are indirectly and imperceptibly assured, through this device of Imperial preference, to the British confederates of the TISCO.

Nationalise TISCO

Perhaps, for half this cost, the country could have the entire enterprise, with all its possible extensions, and with every promise of meeting the entire Indian demand, if India were to nationalise the Steel Industry. If the total capital investment of the TISCO is to be reckoned at Rs. 12½ crores, and if it is decided fully to compensate the Company, the sum could be raised by Government at 4 per cent. to buy out the shareholders of the TISCO. Assuming that the depreciation and head office charges remain the same but that the agents' commission and interest on working capital is either saved or substantially reduced, and the manufacturer's profit entirely avoided, the net gain to the country from nationalisation would be, on the basis of the Board's own calculations,—some 120 lakhs per annum on the present estimated output of the TISCO, and with the same scheme of fiscal duties as now recommended. If the nationalised industry increases, as it must, its output to cover the whole of India's domestic demand, the saving will proportionately be much greater. Why should not this aspect of the case be considered by the Legislature? After all, it is nothing very new, since the late Mr. Vithalbai Patel had actually proposed such policy, when the proposal to protect the TISCO through Customs duties first came before the Indian Legislature.

GLARING : CIVIC : : ANOMALIES

(By K. F. NARIMAN)

With regard to several Harijan quarters in the City, owned by the Municipality, in which it lodges thousands of sweepers, it can be proved satisfactorily that most of the Municipal requirements with regard to light, air, sanitation and hygiene are not complied with. The Health Department is daily prosecuting citizens for non-compliance of these very provisions, which are entirely ignored and not observed in all these municipal quarters inhabited by the mute thousands, all employees of the Health Department. From a public policy point of view, this attitude on the part of a responsible public institution is highly objectionable; such internal laxity and neglect are bound to affect adversely the efficiency of public service; a private landlord would, with justification, claim the same exemptions that are enjoyed by the authority, and could put forth good excuse for delaying these provisions not observed by the Municipality itself. A public institution is not supposed to show any favouritism and discrimination. The petty amount saved by these continuous and open breaches is nothing, when compared with the great loss and blow to its prestige and position and even efficiency.

Harassed Tenants

The same deplorable state of affairs exists with regard to the Government buildings. The residential quarters of High Government officials are well attended to and all requirements daily and promptly complied with. But the

condition of poor tenants, occupying Development chawls, owned by the Government, is most miserable and disgraceful. During heavy down-pour, the ground floors of some of these chawls at De Lisle Road are flooded, to such an extent that it is impossible for them to remain in their tenements for a single hour; water inside the rooms comes up waist-deep and the poor tenants have to seek temporary refuge with neighbours on the top-floors leaving their meagre belongings floating in their houses. Whilst their articles are thus soaked and themselves drenched in water, the comic-tragedy is completed by scarcity of water in the water-tap and at times there is complete stoppage of that most-needed supply. The Relief Committee had rented a room in the ground floor in one of their chawls for storing grains and one evening on account of heavy showers, we found the room converted into a water-tank with bags of grains soaked and rendered useless. A large number of tenants on the ground floor were practically stranded, taking protection with neighbours and friends and making futile attempts to save their belongings. Thus they passed the whole night without sleep or rest, whereas a small leakage in the officers' quarters would have been immediately attended to and heavy compensation would be paid to fat-salaried officials for any loss or damage due to such neglect or defect.

Civil Disobedience

The Municipality dare not interfere and come to the rescue of

Horses And Dogs Of Aristocrats Are Better Looked After Than Some Of The Tenants In Municipal And Government Chawls

their poor tenants for fear of offending the Big Brother! The Government, being a superior institution, naturally enjoys the same exemption as the Municipality and is above the man-made Municipal laws and regulations; thus there is Civil Disobedience all-round.

And the only reply these poor tenants of Development Chawls receive to their complaints from the Chawl Superintendents is that their business is only to collect rents, and it is not their concern to prevent either soaking in monsoon or choking in summer. The rent-recoverers must be made to appear economic and hence any extra expenditure towards maintenance or repairs is out of question. Thus it is that the horses and dogs of aristocrats are better looked after than some of these less fortunate human beings.

Wanted Equal Treatment

We must insist upon all public utility services rendering uniform and universal, equal and undiscriminating service to all, in this respect making no distinction between the Governor of Bombay and the meanest and poorest mill-worker or Harijan; and the tenants, rate-payers and taxpayers, treated like pariahs in society, would be perfectly justified in withholding payments of their dues, whether they be rents, rates or taxes, till such absolute equality of treatment, at least in Municipal and essential services, is assured and secured to them.

(Concluded.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

HITLER EXPLAINS

Like his colleague, Dr. Goebbels, Herr Hitler, too, has spoken, but he has neither shrieked nor attempted to tear his hair in defence of the recent "blood bath." He pleads that it was his strict duty to sacrifice a few traitors. "Strict duty" does not, however, justify the mad ruthlessness of the methods employed. The list of those who were summarily shot has not been published, for it would be interesting to compare with it his own idea of "a few." Herr Hitler, moreover, does not say anything about imprisonments and dismissals which still continue. He complains that "men in whom he had every confidence had conspired to overthrow the Government." This is not a compliment to the dictator but an instructive commentary on himself and on Nazism.

AUSTRIAN TRIUMPHATE

Of late, due mostly to the happenings in Germany and to openly mysterious doings on either side of the Channel, Austria and her "Little Hitler" had been crowded out of contemporary international news. Now, however, they are coming into their own. A Vienna message reports the resignation of the Minister of Defence and the re-shuffling of the Cabinet. There are no details, but two things are clear. The Dollfuss-Starheimberg-Fey triumvirate now constitutes the Cabinet in name as much as it did in fact. And Major Fey, the Minister without portfolio, is granted special powers for the maintenance of internal order. Doctor Dollfuss, according to a number of observers, has always been a tool in the hands of his two masters. It remains to be seen whether one of them displaces him even from his nominal position or whether they decide to let him remain on their sufferance.

JAWAHARLAL AND HAILEY

Pandit Nardeo Shastri, in a statement to the Press says: "Last time I had the occasion of staying in the Dehra Dun jail when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was also there. Panditji had then daily walks in the morning and in the evening. But this year he

is not allowed to do so." The result is loss of 10 lbs. in weight. It was recently suggested that the U. P. Government, while partly agreeable to the release of Jawaharlal, were not directly concerned in the matter since he was a prisoner of the Bengal Government. But surely the Bengal Government have not laid down details of treatment involving withdrawal of former "concessions" and condemning the prisoner to virtually solitary confinement. It was also suggested that Sir Malcolm Hailey, for his own part, regretted that a man of Jawaharlal's upbringing and education should have to spend his life in jail. But the manner in which His Excellency's Government make him spend his life is rather a strange expression of that regret.

GANDHIJI'S FAST

Sri. Ramnarain Chowdhry, the Secretary of the Rajputana Harijan Board, has issued a statement which deserves careful and sympathetic consideration on the part of Mahatma Gandhi. The unfortunate violence to which Pandit Lalnath was subjected is, of course, undeniable. But Sri. Chowdhry's investigation, undertaken on Gandhiji's own instructions, absolves the volunteers and their captain from all blame. The fact of their innocence—they were supposed to have taken part in the assault themselves—considerably modifies the seriousness of the unfortunate incident. We doubt, if Gandhiji will revise his decision about the fast; itself but he ought to reconsider its proposed duration.

INDIAN STUDENTS ABROAD

The observations made by Mr. M. S. Khanna, ex-President of the Federation of Indian Students Abroad, Munich, on the position of Indian students in Europe need to be seriously considered by the public. Special attention should be paid to his disclosures on what he calls "intellectual trafficking" by some Indian students who, for the sake of monetary assistance, become willing tools in spreading the anti-Indian propaganda in Europe. We wholeheartedly endorse his suggestion that early steps should be taken in this country to establish an

organisation to advise foreign universities about the Indian students seeking admission to them and otherwise to check the evil of our own students "sneaking abroad only to add to the disgrace of their motherland". Mr. Khanna says that his experience with the High Commissioner's Office in London is "quite disgusting". He shares that experience with many others. But the position may continue to be so till the Government to whom the High Commissioner is responsible is itself made responsible to the people of India.

FOREIGN PROPAGANDA

Mr. Khanna confirms the observations of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and many others that "systematic and sinister propaganda" is being carried on against India in Germany and other parts of Europe. He too, deprecates the utter lack of machinery to provide correct information about India. And he wonders why, while every nation is "dying" for foreign publicity, India alone seems unconcerned, and even the Congress lets persistent vilification of Indians go unchallenged. It is time the Congress gave some serious thought to this question. We published some days ago a well-thought out plan of foreign publicity by Professor Bal Krishna, Principal of the Rajaram College, Kolhapur, based on his personal observation in Europe. The Congress Working Committee will do well to consider that plan carefully.

Press Views

No Fasts, Please

Untouchability in India is not likely to go in a few years. It is not practised against the depressed classes alone. The evil has permeated the whole Hindu society and is present in various forms and degrees in most Hindu homes. The Hindu society will be purged of it only with the spread of universal education which, thanks to the policy of our Government, is



"Fast," says Gandhiji is the language of the masses."

Which proves the Millowners' claim that they understand their workers very well.

Which also proves that the language of the classes or rather the landlords and capitalists is—well, let's better change the topic.

Congress, accuse the Liberals, has talked of "reputing" the public.

That proves one thing at any rate—the claim of our Liberal brethren that they are realists who face facts.

British "facts" of course, as you say. But that doesn't affect the argument.

Liberals, says Mr. Shroff, though small in numbers exercise a steady and healthy influence on politics.

The first fact is the country's fault, the second its—misfortune.

Discussing council entry Mr. Shroff is glad that Congress has returned to the same method of agitation. But he would like Liberals too to enter the Assembly "to strengthen Congress opposition."

We beg to differ. The Liberals should withdraw and send in as many Congressmen as possible. They would, thereby, give the fullest opportunity to Congressmen to convince themselves of the utility of Councils. And they will also, thereby, prove their single-minded devotion to the god of constitutionalism.

Asked about the distinction between Socialism and Communism, Sir Cowasji Jehangir is alleged to have said that he would answer the question if put by grey-beards but not by raw youth. We rather agree with Sir Cowasji. It is really the "grey beards" who are extremely ignorant and badly need a few lessons to improve their knowledge.

Eleven thousand men have been killed on the resumption of hostilities between Paraguay and Bolivia.

This speaks very highly of the quality and effectiveness of goods supplied by the Armanheim firm concerned.

Lahore complains that its Deputy Commissioner has refused to allow the use of Minto Park for a Gandhi Meeting "without assigning any reason."

That in itself constitutes a conclusive reason—and a quite intelligible one too.

Britain has made strong representations to Norway in connection with fishing rights. And it is proposed to despatch even a warship to operate outside the three-mile limit.

Our Government too has made representations to the Colonial Office in connection with Indian rights in Zanzibar. Fortunately, whatever happens, no further action will be necessary. Otherwise there is no dearth of warships. If it came to that, we could send a whole squadron of a deputation.

Moulvi Sir. Md. Yakub congratulates Sir Henry Gidney on securing 3 per cent. representation in the Services for his community. The Moulvi considers it quite fair and well-deserved. This is not surprising considering that he even considers himself worthy of a seat in the Assembly.

The Moulvi Knight also offers his tribute and congratulations to Sir Harry Haile on the latest Communal Award in Services. Of course, Sir Harry is entitled to appreciation of his services.

But there is a public aspect to Sir Md. Yakub's tribute. Even sceptics, who might have suspected the genuineness of the Royal Warrant itself, would now have no excuse to doubt the fact that Sir Harry IS the Governor-Designate of U.P.

"You see that girl? She's just got £100 for a short love story."

"That's a lot of money for a short story. Did she sell the cinema rights?"

"No. Told it to a jury."

likely to be a long process. It will, therefore, be sad either that the differences between the Sanatanists and reformers should be allowed to be accentuated or that the Mahatma should endanger his health by penances and deprive the country of the full advantage of his leadership during the years that remain to him on this earth.

—Leader.

Heavy Rainstorm In Japan Causes Floods

Thirty Bridges Swept Away And Thousands Of Acres Of Crops Destroyed

TOKIO, July 11. A heavy death-roll is feared as the result of floods along a large area of the Japanese seaboard. In one case, a river bridge with 60 people on it, was swept away. A hamlet consisting of 30 households was obliterated by the surging waters.

250 Persons Drowned.

The floods followed the heaviest rainstorm in 37 years. The newspaper "Asahi" reports that 250

persons have been drowned and 4,000 rendered homeless in the Ishikawa Prefecture, where 30 bridges have been swept away and thousands of acres of crops flooded.

The official reports place the devastation at a lower figure, but state that 160 men working on the embankment of the Teto river are missing.

Detailed information is unavailable owing to the interruption of communications.

KAYE DON'S TRIAL COMMENCES

Quaint Ceremonies Mark Opening

LONDON, July 12. Quaint ceremonies marked the opening of the trial of Kaye Don on the charge of manslaughter before Deemster Farrant at Douglas. Deemster subscribed to a curious oath wherein he swore "to execute the Laws of the Island justly and indifferently as herring backbone doth lie in the midst of the fish."

Only Manx advocates are allowed to plead.

A "Reuter" cable of June 4 last stated:—

"Kaye Don, the famous racing motorist, has been committed for trial on charge of man-slaughter after an inquest at Douglas, Isle of Man, on his mechanic, Francis Taylor, who was fatally injured last week in an accident in a racing car which Kaye Don was driving."

A passenger in the car which was involved in the collision with Kaye Don's, stated that the latter car came round the bend with terrific speed "as if driven by a mad man."

Kaye Don, who was injured in the accident and brought into court in a bath chair gave evidence that his speed was about 50 miles an hour and said that he had anticipated no difficulty in passing the other car but the steering wheel failed to respond and the collision occurred.

Kaye Don has been granted bail.

MR. MUKHERJEE TO ACT AS CHIEF JUSTICE

SIMLA, July 12. The following communique has been issued:—

The Governor-General-in-Council has appointed Mr. Justice Manmohan Mukherjee to perform duties of Chief Justice and Mr. Justice C. G. Remity to continue acting as Judge of the High Court, Calcutta, consequent on the grant of leave to the Honourable Sir Philip Buckland, Acting Chief Justice from July 12, or from such subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it up to August 30.—United Press.

DISCHARGED, BUT RE-ARRESTED

CALCUTTA, July 12. Sukumar Mukherjee who was arrested in connection with the Lebong outrage and Haridas Dey who was arrested in connection with a gun theft were discharged by the Chief Presidency Magistrate but re-arrested under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

A reward of Rs. 250 has been offered for the arrest of Sukumar Ghose and Madhusudan Banerjee, both hailing from Dacca District in connection with the Lebong outrage.—A.P.

Jain Dharmashala In Palitana

PALITANA, (By Mail.)

Ten clauses are to be laid down in the title deeds of the Jain Dharmashalas to be built in Palitana. The most important among these are that the Darbars will be entitled to use the Dharmashala for the use of the guests when necessary. That the land will not be sold transferred or gifted without the previous sanction of the State, that the State will be entitled to take back the land if required for the use of public welfare and that no portion of the building of Dharmashala will be rented but the whole building should be utilized for the use of Jain Pilgrims. The land is sold as a case of favour.

Madras—The Tamil Districts' Social Reform Conference will be held at Trichinopoly, during the first week of August. Dr. P. Varadarajulu Naidu will preside. Sir K. V. Reddi, Nayudu Garu, Law Member to the Government of Madras, will open the Conference.—A. P.

COCHIN HARBOUR SCHEME

Govt. Anxious To See It Completed Soon

ERNAKULAM, July 12. The Cochin Government have issued a press communique regarding the attitude of Cochin about the Harbour Conference held recently at Simla.

In the course of the communique, the Government states after considerable discussion on the financial and the fourth stage of the harbour works, the conference adjourned till October to give the representatives of the different Governments an opportunity of considering in detail the various problems which had been raised. The communique also points out that such inevitable delays should occasionally occur in the course of a scheme of this magnitude.

"The Durbar," concludes the communique, "is however doing everything necessary to ensure that these inevitable delays are not protracted and that the harbour scheme is completed at the earliest possible moment."—United Press.

COCHIN STATE AND POLAND

Proposed Exchange Of Goods For Both Countries

ERNAKULAM, July 12. Mr. Alexander Wygard, Representative, State Export Institute, Warsaw (Poland) has written a letter to the Diwan of Cochin, stating that Cochin can export to Poland a wide range of articles like copra, ropes, coir and fancy articles etc. and that he would be too glad to introduce them in the Polish market in his capacity of the representative of Poland.

He also expects that some Polish products like water pipes, cement, etc. may find a ready market in Cochin. "A growing part of our foreign trade," concludes the letter, "is based on the goods exchange system, and it may be possible that this system may find a wide application in this country."—United Press.

BIOLOGIST HONOURED

BOMBAY, July 12.

The Barclay Memorial Medal for the year 1934 has been awarded by the Asiatic Society of Bengal to Dr. R. Row, for conspicuously meritorious contributions to Biological science with special reference to India.

Dr. Row was the second scholar sent to England by the J. N. Tata Education Scheme in 1893. This is a very well merited award to a man, who is known to be one of the most untiring and selfless scientific workers in this country.—A.P.

"HUKUM" FOR DACCALANDLORDS

DACCA, July 9.

A large number of notices over the signature of the District Magistrate of Dacca were distributed to-day to the effect that owners of buildings in Dacca City, those in villages within the Sullagan Union Board, as well as those in the village of Khilgaon, within the Teigaon police station, all in Dacca Sadar sub-division, must inform the local thana officers when their houses fall vacant and notify the names and addresses of the tenants as soon as they occupy the houses. The object of the notice is to suppress terrorist activities in Dacca town and in the villages.—A.P.

The life of the Assam Legislative Council has been extended by one year.

The story of how an elephant killed one of its trainers reaches in Cochin from Kalangur. It is reported that the tusker, ran amok and gored to death its Mahut on the bank of the Kalangur river.

'GRAF ZEPPELIN' BOMB STORY DENIED

Commander Eckener Says There Is No Truth In It

BERLIN, July 12. The report that a bomb was found aboard the "Graf Zeppelin" is denied by Commander Eckener, who says there is not a word of truth in it.

An earlier message stated:—There are rumours of a plot in the towns on the Swiss side of the German frontier, to blow up the "Graf Zeppelin" as a revenge for the recent executions of the torn troop leaders in Germany.

After the recent supposed sabotage of two aeroplanes near Friedrichshafen, a search was made of the Dornier Zeppelin works resulting, it is reported, in the finding of a bomb aboard the airship.

It is declared that Herr Hitler himself made a special trip of investigation, that 45 factory hands have been arrested, and that the entire personnel of the works was paid off.

GERMANY FEELS UNEASY

BERLIN, July 11.

France now has a free hand policy of encircling Germany with British support, bitterly remarks the "Berliner Tageblatt" voicing the general uneasiness as a result of M. Barthou's visit to London.—Reuter.

FRANCE ACHIEVES HER AIM

BERLIN, July 11.

A semi-official German Diplomatic correspondent says, the Lorcarnisation of Europe enhances the international importance of the Soviet army, and he concludes that France has achieved her aim of strengthening her predominance in Europe, and abolishing disarmament with the intention of frustrating the restoration of Germany's equality.—Reuter.

GERMAN CRUISERS VISIT PORTSMOUTH

LONDON, July 11.

The German warships visiting Portsmouth for the first time since pre-war are the cruisers "Koenigsberg" and "Leipzig" accompanied by Rear-Admiral Kolbe. A ceremonious entry was made and courtesy salutes exchanged.

Rear Admiral Kolbe and his staff called on the Commander-in-Chief.—Reuter.

BOMBAY EUROPEAN SEAT

Nomination Sent At Last

SIMLA, July 12. Information has been received here that a nomination has at last been sent in by the Bombay European Ship Branch for the seat caused vacant by the resignation of Mr. Osuli Ivan last week.

The Government had to send a reminder by issuing an extraordinary Gazette.—United Press.

Nowanagar & Rebates

The Director, Indian States' Bulletin writes:—

Under the heading, "Mystery of Kathiawar State Deepens" which is splashed across seven columns of a local daily this morning, an attempt is made to give the impression that His Highness, the Jamsahib of Nowanagar was forced to accept the Government award of rupees five lacs without retrospective effect because His Highness was unable to contest his claim with clean hands.

The facts are:—Lord Dunsford recognized Nowanagar's right to a share of the Port duties but did not state the amount. The Indian Government offered Rs. 1,90,000 per annum for goods crossing into British India which His Highness rightly refused as his State had already paid the Central Government more than four crores of rupees.

Next, His Highness suggested a personal discussion with His Excellency the Viceroy and offered to accept Lord Willingdon's decision. This resulted in an award of five lacs. One of the parties present, I am not sure whether it was His Highness or Colonel Himatsingh, remarked: "That will be Rs. 35 lacs up-to-date. Later when the agreement was put into writing it was brought into force from 1st April 1934. When this discrepancy was pointed out by Nowanagar State, His Excellency replied that his award was not retrospective and under the circumstance the matter had to end there.

The insinuation that Nowanagar was not able to produce ledgers on account of the system of rebates is not true. The State gives no rebates.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN IN U. P.

Mr. Sherwani's Warning To Zamindars

WAY TO PROTECT ALL COMMUNITIES AND CLASSES

NAINI TAL, (By Mail.)

The United Provinces Congressmen started their election campaign in right earnest at a public meeting held on Monday evening at the Indian Club, Naini Tal, in continuation of the previous day's meeting, Kumar Anand Swarup presided.

Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani made a spirited defence of the Congress policy, saying that the Congress was the expression of the people's determination to be free and as long as there was a single individual holding this view the Congress could not be said to have been vanquished. He challenged any one to pick out a single resolution of the Congress during its long and chequered history which was intended or calculated to harm the interest of any one community or class.

NOTE OF WARNING.

He sounded a note of warning against the attempt of the Zamindars to form any party on a class basis, for he prophesied that would provoke the formation of a peasants' party, which would very adversely affect the zamindars. He contended that a zamindar's party would be an utterly futile body, and in support of this contention he asked what the U.P. zamindars had been able to do for themselves after having been in a majority in the U.P. Council all these years. It was only the Congress policy as enunciated in its Karachi resolution which could afford a fair and equitable amount of protection to all communities and class in India.

Proceeding Mr. Sherwani said that the Congress had no hopes of much good coming out of the legislatures, but they had made up their minds to resist with all their force the legislatures being used against the interests of the country.

In conclusion he appealed to the people to vote for the Congress and give an unequivocal verdict against the dual policy of the Government.

CONGRESS STANDS FOR MASSES

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant said that the present phase of Congress policy was conceived to strengthen the organisation and carry its message to the masses. The Congress stood for the masses and their welfare was their foremost consideration. Continuing he said that the Congress stood for the principle of self-determination and as such any constitution imposed on them from outside would not be acceptable to them. He appealed to the people to vote for the Congress and thus vote for the principle for which the Congress stood.

Mr. Mohanlal Saxena expressed the opinion that greater discipline was required at the time of retreat than at other times for orderly retreats were the demonstrations of one's strength. He discussed and criticised the activities of the Assembly in the last few years.

A New Baroda Judge

(From A Special Correspondent.)

BARODA, July 11. His Highness has appointed Mr. S. A. Sudhakar, of the Baroda Bar a pulse judge in the Baroda High Court. He has been President of the Baroda Corporation whose affairs he has conducted successfully to the satisfaction of all parties. He is a member of the local Legislative Council and has served on several committees like Hindu Law Reform Committee, G. J. Ekada Committee etc.

His services to the public as Lord Mayor on 9th January 1931 when the Police without any lawful order or justification made a lathi charge on procession of Youth League are unforgettable. The Dewan was persuaded to intervene by him, and as a result the police cordon was raised at about midnight and the procession was allowed to proceed where it liked.

The Revenue Commissioner is making confidential enquiries into certain allegations made against some officer (anonymously) in "The Praja Mandal" the organ of the State "Praja Mandal" and the public is awaiting with interest the result of such investigation.

The Propaganda Ministry denies that Colonel Duestenberg has been arrested.

PROF.'S WIFE'S DEATH MYSTERY

Husband Unable To Explain Why She Decided To End Her Life

Parbatibai, wife of Prof. Sankar Prasad Uttamram Sukla, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Principal of the Fellowship School, Bombay, was found dead in her flat on the 2nd floor of Dhun Mansion on Thursday afternoon from severe burns. It appears that people living in the opposite building saw her enveloped in flames and raised an alarm. Mr. B. G. Gokhale residing in the same building on the third floor came down and forced the door open with the assistance of other people.

The Lamington Road Police were informed and Inspector Klein and Deputy Inspector Sawant went to the place and held an enquiry.

It appears that Parbatibai aged 28, who was residing with her husband, had been suffering from terrible hysterical fits for several years. But for the past 12 months she had been in good health.

Her husband is unable to explain why his wife should have decided to put an end to her life. Investigations are in progress.

DOCK LABOURERS

Bill Examined By Assembly Select Committee

SIMLA, July 12.

The Select Committee on the Indian Dock Labourers' Bill met this morning under the chairmanship of Mr. Abdul Matin Chowdhury, Deputy President, and concluded its labours.

The Bill seeks to give effect in India to the revised Draft Convention adopted at the International Labour Conference, held in 1927, which incorporated certain amendments proposed by the Government of India, who had experienced difficulties of a practical nature in considering the question of ratifying the original Convention.

Amongst the members present were Sir Joseph Bhowe, Mr. Raisman, Mr. Jog, Mr. Lalchand Narval, Bhai Parmanand and Sir Leslie Hudson.

It is understood that a few changes have been suggested by the Committee, specially Mr. Jog and Sir Leslie Hudson emphasising the advisability of the Government's impressing on the States, the necessity of respecting the Conventions on matters which affect the welfare of the labouring classes.—United Press.

ANOTHER PUBLICATION FROM PESHWA'S DAFTAR

Another volume of the "Selections from the Peshwa's Daftar" which is the 40th of the series edited by Rao Sahab G. S. Saniesai has been published by the Government Central Press. It is entitled "Miscellaneous Papers of Peshwa Balajirao".

More Comprehensive. This Selection brings together a number of important papers which came to light after the previous Selections had been arranged and sent to the Press. It contains 152 papers which refer to the various events with which the reign of Peshwa Balajirao is so full, the conquest of the Karnatak, the early history of Ramraj and his struggle for power and the pilgrimage of the Peshwa's mother, Kashi. The rivalry that long existed between the Peshwa and Babaji Nank Joshi for the possession of the Karnatak, a subject which has already been dealt with in Selection No. 25, will be found further elucidated in this Selection. A few papers of the previous reigns are also included, as they throw light on the conquest of the northern Konkan, as far as Jawhar and Ramnagar first projected by Bajirao in 1724 and completed a late in 1729. The letters of Krishnarao Chaskar, Balajirao's maternal uncle, who was for a time entrusted with the task, will be found full of interest. Although these papers are styled Miscellaneous, they are by no means unimportant historically.

Selections No. 40 from the Peshwa's Daftar, which is priced Rs. 2-4-0 can be obtained from the Government Book Depot and the usual Book-sellers in Bombay and elsewhere.

FIRST CLASS CRICKET MATCHES

LONDON, July 12.

Following are the closing scores in first class cricket matches which began yesterday:—

Lancashire V. Worcestershire. Lancs 150 and 21 for nine (Parkinson 60). Worcester 258 (Hopwood 9 for 89).

Leicestershire V. Warwickshire. Warwick 422 (Wyatt 161, not out). Leicester 203 for 9 (Armstrong 79).

Yorkshire V. Essex. Yorks 337 and 127 for 5 (Davidson 56). Essex 209 (Nichols 86 Verity 7 for 75).—Reuter's Special.

HITLER YOUTH MOVEMENT IN AFRICA DECLARED ILLEGAL

Leader Capt. Von Losnitzer Ordered To Leave Country

WINDHOCK, July 12.

The Hitler Youth movement in Southwest Africa (a former German colony) and the Union South Africa (now a Mandatory Power of Southwest Africa) is declared illegal, and its leader Captain von Losnitzer has been ordered to leave the country.

The decision which was taken

under recently promulgated Union Government legislation, follows a police discovery at the Nazi headquarters, of documents alleged to prove that the Youth movement was militaristic and subversive of good order. Local paper of which von Losnitzer editor banned. Von Losnitzer was a member of garrison under German rule.—Reuter.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Simla.—Sir Shanmukham Chetty, President of the Legislative Assembly arrived on Thursday morning.—United Press.

Florence.—General Shumshere-jung spent a night here and motored to Sanrore on Thursday morning for a private audience with the King.

Benares.—The eldest Rani of the late Maharaj of Benares expired on Wednesday night at the age of 80 at Assighat, Benares.—United Press.

Benares.—Pandit Anantram Shastri, a great Sanskrit scholar and Principal of the Ranvir Sanskrit Palsala died at the ripe age of 84.—United Press.

Benares.—The mother of His Highness, the Maharaja of Benares passed away at mid-night yesterday. Her body was cremated this morning at Mankarnika Ghat.

Benares.—Owing to strong party feeling a keen contest is expected on the occasion of the election of the Benares Town Congress Committee which will take place on July 15. Over 1,000 members have been enrolled.

Calcutta.—A reward of Rs. 250 has been offered for the arrest of two young Bengalis named Sukumar Ghosh and Madhusudan Banerjee both hailing from Dacca, in connection with the Lebong Shooting Outrage.

Runpur.—Gopal Krishna Roy, son of Atul Krishna Roy, pleader and Kashish Chandra Das, a fourth-year student of local college, were arrested on Thursday morning under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act, and detained in the local jail.

Lahore.—Infected by a single pilgrim returning from Hardwar a very serious epidemic of cholera has broken out in Bashahr State, Simla Hills, according to a Punjab Government press note issued on Thursday. Sixty-three cases have so far been recorded of which forty-five were fatal.—A.P.

Rugby.—The Anglo-Ethiopian Commercial Agreement was signed on Wednesday afternoon by the Foreign Secretary, Sir John Simon, President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Runciman and the Ethiopian Minister in London Dr. Kallas. Terms will be published later this week.—B. O. W.

Rugby.—An increase of 1.2 per cent. in the average of wholesale prices in June is revealed in the Board of Trade index number statistics. Decreases were shown in each of the three preceding months.—B. O. W.

DISTRESS OF ASSAM AGRICULTURISTS

Govt. Plan For Gratuitous Relief

SHILLONG, July 12.

The Assam Government is considering the revised estimate of gratuitous relief for distressed people in Nowgong submitted by the Deputy Commissioner. It is understood that gratuitous relief for 1,200,000 and agricultural loan for four lakhs have been asked for. An endeavour will be made by the authorities to bring the maximum area under cultivation. The Deputy Commissioner has been authorised to use his discretion and advance money as gratuitous relief or loan to agriculturists purchasing seed or cattle. Enquiries are being made to secure cattle at different centres in the province. It is further understood that the Provincial Government have approached the Government of India for a grant out of the Indian Famine Relief Fund.

His Excellency is closely watching the flood situation in the whole province and full medical equipment is kept ready in order to deal with epidemic in case it breaks out. In the flooded area workers are being inoculated before they are allowed to go into the interior.—A. P.

ARBITRARY DISMISSALS AND LEAVE RULES

Ry. Board And Ry. Men's Federation's Activities

SIMLA, July 12.

The eighth half-yearly meeting of the Railway Board and the All-India Railway Men's Federation took place this morning. It is understood that questions relating to the leave rules and arbitrary dismissals and discharges were discussed.

The meeting will be continued to-morrow. It is expected that an agreed communique will be issued by the Government.—United Press.

STORMY WEATHER IN BAY OF BENGAL

CHITTAGONG, July 12.

Heavy downpour accompanied by cyclonic weather continues all over the District for last three days. Chittagong-Dohazari Railway line is submerged under water. The mofussil reports show that boats and steamers are having difficulty in plying in the local rivers which are in high flood. One steamer which left for Cox's Bazar last night had to come back from the confluence of the river Karnafull and the Bay of Bengal owing to severe storm raging there.—United Press.

Station Master Run Over

CALCUTTA, July 12.

A serious tragedy took place this morning when Ramal Banerjee, assistant station master of Sonarpur station on the Sealdah Diamond Harbour line, was run over by up-Diamond Harbour Express while supervising shunting of the two trains coming from opposite directions. His right hand was severed from the body and the skull was fractured. He is lying in a precarious condition in the Campbell Medical School Hospital where he was removed.—United Press.

BRITAIN WARNED TO MOVE WITH TIMES

London Chamber Points To Activities Of Roosevelt And Hitler

A warning that Great Britain will have to move with the times or lose her place among the foremost nations of the world is contained in the annual report of the London Chamber of Commerce.

Referring to the accession of President Roosevelt and Chancellor Hitler, the report states "the mere fact that they are taking action has had a marked psychological effect upon morale right through the world."

"It does not require any great foresight," continues the report, "to see that in the no distant future a progressive disintegration of the old system will compel experimentation in new embattled forces of the old order."

"It may be observed of Great Britain to wait to learn from the mistakes of the others, but it is hardly consonant with her claim to be the leader."

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Readers' Views

Progressive Party In Corporation

MR. D. G. DALVI THROWS INSTRUCTIVE LIGHT ON ITS WORKING

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—May I request you to publish the accompanying correspondence in an early issue of your journal?

You are perhaps aware that the Progressive Party led by Mr. H. P. Mody is now dominating the Municipal Corporation of Bombay. The following correspondence shows light on the inner working of this Party. It will appear that the immediate issue which led to my resignation was the ugly incident of raising the salary of Mr. Clubwalla, Legal Assistant of the Corporation from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 in these days of financial stringency and ruthless retrenchment. As the Corporation has kept the matter on the confidential file, I cannot give further details here, but the publication of this correspondence, will serve to bring this incident to public notice prominently, without in any way, offending against the confidential treatment given to it mainly through the efforts of the members of the Progressive Party.—Yours, etc.,

D. G. DALVI,
French Bridge, Chaupaty,
Bombay, July 12.

I
Bombay, 28th June, 1934.
To
The Hon. Secretary,
The Progress Party, Municipal Corporation,
BOMBAY.

Dear Sir,
I beg to tender resignation of my membership of the Progressive Party, with effect from to-morrow the 29th June, 1934.

During several months past, I have found that the Leader or Sub-Leaders of the Party arrive at decisions privately and the Secretary only issues whips which the members are naturally expected to obey. To a careful observer these decisions obviously appear to be inspired by personal, communal or official considerations. Occasionally, the Leader calls selected members of the Party to meet him at his residence or in his office and the solidarity of the Party is sought, to be maintained only by a suitable appointment of votes among the aspirants for membership of committees or similar offices. Care is, however, taken to avoid calling meetings of the Party and members are denied the opportunity of discussing measures coming up before the Corporation on their merits and in the light of established principles. In fact, an impression has been created in my mind that the machinery of the Party, such as it is, is utilised by the Leader or the Sub-Leaders for purposes other than the civic interests of the city of Bombay.

Having observed this tendency for some time past, I have regarded myself as free to take my own line of action whenever I happened to differ from the Leader or other Party-bosses. But I feel, I cannot allow this state of things to continue any longer, especially after the attitude of the Leader and the several members of the Party in the matter of proposal for doubling the salary of the Legal Assistant which was disposed of this afternoon.

Please accept my resignation and inform me accordingly at an early date.

Yours Sincerely,
(Sd.) D. G. DALVI,
To
A. R. Dimtikar, Esq.,
Bellasis Road, Byculla,
BOMBAY.

II.
Bombay, 6th July, 1934.

Dear Sir,
Your letter of the 28th June, 1934 has been shown to the Chairman. He has asked me to say that he quite recognises that there is no place in the Progress Party for a man with the principles which you profess, and he accepts your resignation. He chooses not to say anything about the insinua-

tions which you have so freely indulged in.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) A. R. Dimtikar,
Hon. Secretary, Progress Party,
To,
D. G. Dalvi Esq.,
BOMBAY.

III.
Bombay, 10th July, 1934.

To
The Hon. Secretary,
Progress Party, Municipal Corporation,
BOMBAY.

Dear Sir,
I have received your communication dated the 6th July '34 stating that my letter of resignation of the Progress Party was shown to the Chairman and that he has accepted my resignation. I do not know if my letter was placed before a meeting of the Party; nor do I know whether the Party has given absolute power to the Chairman, Mr. H. P. Mody, to deal with the question of enrolling members and accepting resignations without reference to the members of the Party. However, that is a matter between the Chairman and the members. Happily, I am no longer concerned with it.

I quite recognise, as your Chairman airily maintains, that there is no place for a man of my principles in the Progress Party. I have always been liberal in politics and have consistently viewed every public question in the light of well-known liberal principles, with which, your Chairman, as the biographer of Pherozeshah Mehta ought to be quite familiar, though he seems to have now forgotten them. On the other hand, I have felt that the decisions of the Progress Party have, of late, not been governed by anything that is entitled to be called "Principles." If at all, the principles appear to be the reverse of "Progressive," as became patent to me in the attitude of the Leader and several members of the Party in the matter of doubling the salary of the Legal Assistant.

As regards the allegation of your Chairman as to the "insinuations in which I have freely indulged," I may say that I have stated only the bare facts, which, it is clear from the letter, under reply, your Chairman has cleverly sought to evade. However, I have no desire to pursue the controversy. I assure you, I have no personal grievance whatsoever against the Party and tender my thanks to all the members for the invariable courtesy shown to me.

Yours Sincerely,
(Sd.) D. G. DALVI.

"Meat-Eating"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir, to those champions and adherents of the Hindu religion who say that meat-eating was never permitted by Hinduism I should like to quote the following extracts from an article contributed by Dr. Ashutosh Roy in the "Journal of Ayurvedic" of February, 1926: "Beef is very heavy and difficult of digestion, is soothing but excites Pitta and Kapha, checks Vayu, is strengthening, good in cough of throat, chronic wasting fevers, dyspepsia where there is a morbid craving for food, very suitable food for people of active habits and not suitable in any other season except (Charaka)." From the above it is evident that the ancient Hindus used to take beef when they came from Central Asia. Gradually as they reached the warmer climate of the plains they used to take it only in winter, as meat produces too much body heat. Afterwards they found it more economical to preserve than to kill cows and bulls. They were of great use to them when they settled and became agriculturists in India. From the former they got milk, the principal food of infants and children, diseased and old individuals. To prevent the uneducated mass who could not grasp thoroughly economic questions, religious injunction was issued not only to prevent killing of cows and bulls but to rear them carefully with kindness. Other meat was found equally good and cow-killing was completely stopped.—Yours, etc.,

JAYAWANT NARAYAN WAGLE,
Jogeshwari, B.B. & C.I. Rly.
July 12,

900 JOIN C. R. C. MALAVIYA-ANEY TALKS

Abandoned As Latter Can't Leave Poona

The conversations which Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya desired to have with Mr. M. S. Aney on the question of the Congress attitude towards the communal award at Bombay have no chance of coming off as Mr. Aney has communicated his inability to leave Poona and be in Bombay.

Pandit Malaviya, who arrived in Bombay on Wednesday evening is leaving for Benares on Sunday night. It is likely that he will attend the first meeting of the Reception Committee of the ensuing Congress to be held at the Jinnah Hall on Sunday afternoon.

Apart from the election of the President, Vice-Presidents and other office bearers, the Reception Committee will appoint as many as 15 sub-committee to look after the whole organisation.

The detailed agenda for the first meeting of the Reception Committee on Sunday.

Congress leaders including Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mr. Nagindas Master visited the Cotton Brokers' Association and in response to their appeal over 40 persons enrolled themselves as Reception Committee members. Enrolment of Reception Committee members is also going on briskly at the "Congress House" and upto now nearly 900 members have been registered.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE ROLL SWELLS

The following is the further list of persons enrolled as members of the Congress Reception Committee:

176 Sjt. Govindji Bhagvandas.
177 Miss Safa Somji.
178 Sjt. S. D. Prabhavalkar.
179 Sjt. P. R. Lele.
179A Sjt. Pranlal P. Gandhi.
180 Dr. D. N. Jaisani.
181 Sjt. Haribhai Bhimbhai Desai.
182 Manekji Kavasji Patel.
183 Sjt. K. J. Dastur.
184 Sjt. Amerchand Kalidas.
185 Dr. K. K. Dadachanji.
186 Sjt. K. A. Narayan Iyer.
187 Sjt. Prabhakar Narasimha Hable.
188 Sjt. K. B. Kubal.
189 Sjt. V. B. Kasotia.
190 Sjt. S. B. Mhadeshwar.
191 Sjt. L. V. Kondagaya.
192 Sjt. Chandulal T. Shah.
193 Sjt. C. K. Narayan Swamy.
194 Sjt. Framroz Jamsheerji Ginwala.
195 Sjt. Bhogilal Hargovindas Patel.
196 Sjt. Jannadas Amarchand Gandhi.
197 Sjt. Narayan Hari Tarunkude.
198 Sjt. Rajaram Balkrishna Raut.
199 Sjt. Keshavlal Harilal Setalvad.
200 Sjt. Sumant Ramdatta Desai.
201 Sjt. Manibhadra Nilkant.
202 Sjt. Ramdas Babubhai Mavani.
203 Sjt. Natvarlal B. Desai.
204 Shmt. Lilavati K. Munshi.
205 Shmt. Jayagauri Chhaganlal Kanuga.
206 Sjt. S. K. Patil.
207 Sjt. Jayant Dalal.
208 Prof. Dattatraya R. Chhapure.
209 Bal Saubhagyawati Valabhinarayan Dani.
210 Sjt. Mahadeo Bhandare.
211 Sjt. Pralad Abaji Arankale.
212 Sjt. Sonoo Narayan Sarvanekar.
213 Sjt. Narayan Vithal Jaguthe.
214 Sjt. Ramchandra Rangnath Mahajan.
215 Sjt. Venkatesh Rangoo.
216 Sjt. Govind Malakar Kulkarni.
217 Sjt. Hanumanth Bhaskar Ghate.
218 Sjt. Marutising Baising Pardeshi.
219 Sjt. Ganpat Govind Khedeker.
220 Sjt. Narayan Chintaman Gokhale.
221 Sjt. Bhawoo Atmaram Chowgale.
222 Sjt. Dahyabhai N. Shah.
223 Sjt. Prithviraj Hazarimal.
224 Sjt. Abinath Chandra Das.
225 Mrs. Sushila Daphtary.
(To be Continued.)

THE AGENDA

The following agenda has been circulated to members of the Reception Committee of the 48th Session of the Indian National Congress for the meeting to be held on Sunday at the Jinnah Hall:—

I. Secretaries brief report of the work done from the date of formation of the Reception Committee till date.

II. Election of the Chairman, Pro-Chairman, General Secretaries, Treasurers and the G. O. C. of the Reception Committee.

III. Election of the Executive Committee of the Reception Committee.

IV. Election of the following Sub-Committees and their officers:



The Prince Ghanshyam of Limbdi and his wife who sailed for England by s.s. M. V. Victoria on Thursday.

TREE-BOOTHS IN SUBURBS EVOKE KEEN COMPETITION AT THURSDAY'S SALES

The licences for the retail sale of toddy and tree-foot booths of Suburban Districts were auctioned at the Sir C. J. Hall on Thursday. The auction was conducted under the direction and supervision of Mr. W. Dillon, Collector of Bombay City and Mr. R. N. Samarth, Superintendent of the Suburban Excise Department, Thana, assisted by Inspectors of the Akbari department.

The auction began at 10-30 a.m. and dragged on till 4 p.m. during which the auction of all toddy shops was disposed of and that of tree-booth licences was proceeded with and partly gone through. But the striking point during the auction was that there was no such keen competition as there used to be in regard to auction sales of the city toddy shops and booths.

The Hall as usual was packed with Parsis, Bhandaris, Kharwars and Indian Christians. The setback in the proceeds of licences of the Akbari department can be gleaned from the following figures:—

17 Toddy-shops (this year)	Rs. 23,804
16 Toddy-shops (last year)	Rs. 29,160
The chief centres affected by the lack of competition were:—	
Chembur	Rs. 1,100
	Rs. 1,900

- bearers:
1. Finance.
 2. Pandit and Delegates Camp Construction.
 3. Volunteers (a) Men and (b) Women.
 4. Exhibition.
 5. Reception and Accommodation.
 6. Publicity.
 7. Decoration.
 8. Medical.
 9. Sanitation.
 10. Water and Drainage.
 11. Electricity.
 12. Kitchen.
 13. Music and Recreation.
 14. Requirements.
 15. General purposes.
 16. Fixing the site for Congress Session, Delegates camp, Exhibition etc.
 17. And any other subject which may be allowed by the Chairman.

VOLUNTEERS FOR CONGRESS SESSION

City Corps Promise Support

A meeting of the representatives of a number of volunteer organisations in the city was held on Thursday evening at the Congress House. Miss Safa Somji and Mr. Abid Ali explained the object of the meeting which was convened at the instance of the Volunteer Sub-Committee of the Reception Committee of the 48th Session of the Indian National Congress with a view to discuss the volunteer organisation and the participation of non-Congress Volunteer Corps in the work of the Volunteer Sub-Committee. Miss Somji explained to the present the nature of the organisation the Sub-Committee proposed to set up and drew their attention to the pledge drawn up by the committee.

Mr. Abid Ali pointed out that mere co-operation of the different corps under their respective Captains on such momentous occasions often led to indiscipline and anomalies. It was, therefore, an essential condition of success that Volunteers for the Congress Session should be under the control and discipline of one central authority, namely, the General Officer Commanding of the Reception Committee.

Mahul	750	300
Ghatkopar	1,000	1,610
Akurl	1,000	1,400
Bandra (No. 2)	2,500	3,000
Bandra (No. 1)	2,500	3,000

But this difference of Rs. 566, regarded as dead loss to Akbari department, was more than made up by the proceeds of tree-booth licences.

The competition in the tree-booth licences showed an upward trend, for the auction of only 127 booths realised for the Department an approximate total of Rs. 80,560.

Last year's realisation of all tree-booth licences was Rs. 80,154. For the current year, over and above the booths auctioned, 94 tree-booths yet remain.

Thus the Akbari department has calmly put down; already, a sale of Rs. 406 and hopes to put down more for the rest.

The reason for the fall in the proceeds of toddy-licences and an increase of profits in 127 tree-foot booths where toddy was licensed to be tapped, is explained by the fact that toddy tapped in Suburban District is sent to the City for the consumption of only people. In the city there are more toddy shops than tree-booths.

Further auction of the remaining tree-foot booth licences is postponed to Saturday next.

"TOLL CONTRACTOR NOT A PUBLIC SERVANT"

Bombay European Acquitted By Kurla Magistrate

(From Our Correspondent.)

KURLA, July 12.
Mr. C. J. L. Stokes, of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Company, Bombay, who was charged by the Government toll contractor, Mr. Haji Abdul Satar Khan, with evading payment of toll at the Ghatkopar bar, was acquitted today by Mr. V. M. Jadhav, the Resident Magistrate of Kurla. The prosecution argued that the toll contractor was a public servant, and that accused's action amounted to an obstruction to the complainant in the discharge of his duties. The defence counsel Mr. I. S. Hall argued that it was not proved by the prosecution that the accused was in the car which is alleged to have evaded payment of the toll. It was further argued that the toll contractor was not a public servant, and hence there was no obstruction.

Cut In Bigori Of Mustaqil Holdings

JODHPUR (By Mail).
In view of the persistent fall in prices of food grains in Jodhpur State, His Highness has ordered that a cut at the rate of three annas in the rupee be allowed in the "bigori" rents of mustaqil holdings for a period of three years.—A.P.

This would mean that those who wished to be volunteers of the Reception Committee would have to give their names, sign the prescribed pledge and take the training upon which the Sub-Committee decided. Those present at the meeting promised to give all support to the Sub-Committee.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Municipal Councillors

In Arrears

Why does the Municipal Commissioner fight shy of publishing the names of the municipal councillors who are in arrears? It appears that there are certain councillors who as landlords are in arrears in regard to their dues to the Bombay Municipality. Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz has been putting questions to the Municipal Commissioner for the last six months. In December last when he put this question, the then Municipal Commissioner referred him to some old Standing Orders. When he put a similar question again last week he was referred by the present Commissioner to the reply given by Mr. Kirpalani in December last. It is better for the good name of the Municipal Corporation that the list of the councillors who are in arrears is placed on the table for the information of the public and the Corporation.

The Water Tax

There appears to be some justification for the opposition that is being organised against the move on the part of the Government of Bombay to obtain a certain amount of concession from the Bombay Municipality as regards water tax on Government properties. The concession sought to be obtained by Government is that for the supply of water to Government properties, the charge should be the actual cost of water plus 20 per cent. With a view to obtain this relief Government moved a Bill at the last session of the Bombay Legislative Council and it was referred to a Select Committee.

The direct result of this measure would be that the municipal coffers would be depleted to the extent of about Rs. 2 lacs. Would the Municipality accept the proposal of Government is the question which the overburdened rate-payer is entitled to ask our City Fathers. Already year after year the Municipality has been facing deficit budgets and if this deficit of Rs. 2 lacs is to be also added to it, how would the Municipality distribute the burden? Obviously the rate-payer, who is already footing the increased General tax, will not be able to make any further contribution. This is chiefly the reason, it is understood, why the Municipality is opposing this measure.

A Suspicion

Not only is the rate-payer opposed to this measure, but important commercial bodies, including the Railways and the Fort Trust, are also inclined to view with disfavour this measure of relief sought by the Government at so inopportune a time. Owing to the fact that the new Bill proposes to remove the clause from the old Act which prevented the Municipality from making profits from the water tax, there is a suspicion in the minds of commercial bodies and industries that they may be called upon to pay an increased water tax to help the Municipality to wipe off the deficit.

The opposition to the Bill is so strong that Government may have to revise some of the important clauses in the Bill and their intentions will be made known at a second conference which is proposed to be convened shortly at the Secretariat.

ASAF ALI DEFENDS BOMBAY DECISION ON "AWARD"

Quotes Congress Constitution To Prove That It Keeps Its Doors Open To All Indians Without Any Discrimination

NEW DELHI. (By Mail).
Mr. Asaf Ali has issued the following note on the Communal Settlement:—

"There appears to be a desire in certain quarters to represent that the Congress is in danger of being influenced by communal considerations, and while apprehensions whether genuine or otherwise specially conceived for some immediate purpose are expressed in opposite quarters, the constitutional position and policy of the Congress is lost sight of which effectively guards against such a contingency, and which was designed to inspire the maximum confidence in Hindus no less than in Muslims and other minorities.

CONSTITUTIONAL SAFEGUARDS

"Article 29 of the Congress Constitution runs thus:—

No subject shall be passed for discussion by the Subjects Committee or allowed to be discussed at any Congress by the president thereof to the introduction of which the Hindu or Mohammedan delegates as a body, object by a majority of three-fourths of their number, and if, after the discussion of any subject which has been admitted for discussion, it shall appear that the Hindu or Mohammedan delegates, as a body, are by a majority of three-fourths of their number, opposed to the resolution which it is proposed to pass thereon, such resolution shall be dropped.

"In the face of this provision neither of the two communities can ever have any cause of complaint; for if the feeling of either of them is so keen against a particular question that three-fourths of its delegates object to its introduction, the Congress will abandon it altogether. Further in respect of the Sikhs, resolution of the Nagpur Congress reads thus:—

"In view of the fact that misunderstandings exist among the Sikhs as to the position of their community in the future policy of India, this Congress assures the Sikhs that their interest will receive the same protection in any scheme of Swaraj for India as is provided for Mohammedan and other minorities in provinces other than the Punjab.

OTHER INTERESTS

"Last there should be some doubts as regards the representation of any variety of political

opinion, special interests, women, minorities and classes needing special protection, the following relevant parts of Article VIII of the Congress constitution should not be lost sight of.

"Each Provincial Congress Committee shall frame rules for the election of delegates due regard being had to the return or women delegates and the representation of minorities, special interest for classes needing special protection.

"The rules shall provide for the organization of electorate and shall prescribe the procedure to be adopted for securing the proportional representation, by a single transferable vote or by any other method of every variety of political opinion.

Notice of all changes in the rules framed by the Provincial Congress Committee shall forthwith be sent to the General Secretaries of the Congress.

GANDHIJI'S DECLARATION

AT R. T. C.

"The position and policy of the Congress in regard to the Communal Settlement was clearly and definitely stated by Mahatma Gandhi at the R. T. C. in the following words:—

If, however, a national solution is impossible and the Congress scheme proves unacceptable, I am not precluded from endorsing any other reasonable scheme which may be acceptable to the parties concerned. The Congress position on this question, therefore is one of the greatest possible accommodation. Where it cannot help it will not obstruct. Needless to say the Congress will whole-heartedly support any scheme of private arbitration.

A NATIONAL INSTITUTION

The Congress as a truly democratic national institution, which keeps its doors open to all Indians without any discrimination has room enough for the representatives of all view-points of to-day or to-morrow, and its services are at the disposal of all."—A. P.

Bomb Not Intended For Mahatma

Bhopatkar Relates Full Story Of Poona Outrage To Pt. Malaviya

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, July 12. During his stay at Poona, Pandit Malaviya visited Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar on Sunday, in order to congratulate him personally upon his providential escape out of the recent bomb explosion at Poona. The following is a detailed account of the incident as narrated by Mr. Bhopatkar to Panditji.

The function of presenting the address to Mahatma Gandhi on behalf of the Poona City Municipality was arranged to take place at 7-30 p.m. on Monday, 25th June. Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, a member of the Municipality and Ex. President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, approached in his car the entrance to the Municipal buildings at about 7-15 p.m. There was ample day-light at the time there. There was a huge concourse of people, both inside and outside the said buildings.

Mr. Bhopatkar alighted from his car and stepped on the first step of the entrance, when he saw something fall at a distance of one foot from him. Immediately it touched the ground, it exploded with a terrific sound, a blinding flash and a thick column of smoke. Realising that it was a bomb explosion, Mr. Bhopatkar at once jumped over and beyond the steps, and looked back, when he saw several persons, including himself injured by the explosion.

BHOPATKAR RECEIVES 73 WOUNDS.

Mr. Bhopatkar received in all 73 wounds on his body, which were bleeding freely and causing an excruciating burning sensation in his body and, particularly in his right leg. Yet he called some municipal servants to the scene of the explosion and asked them to take the wounded inside the Municipal Buildings and to place them at once under medical treatment. He realised in a moment that if he were to make known the fact that he was wounded and bleeding, there would take place a regular stampede among the persons assembled in the Municipal Hall resulting probably in some mishap, and the function would be marred beyond recall. Therefore, calmly bearing all the pain from which he was suffering, he ascended with great difficulty the stair-case and entered the Hall. Some of the assembled persons marked at once that there was something wrong about Mr. Bhopatkar. He informed them about the bomb explosion, and the injuries caused to some persons in consequence thereof, but at the same time exhorted them to keep mum about the incident. It was about 7-20 p.m. by this time. Mahatma Gandhi was scheduled to arrive at the Municipal Hall at 7-30 p.m. which he did. The function passed off as originally arranged without let or hindrance. Mr. Bhopatkar not only attended it throughout, but also gave his bid at the auction of the silver casket in which the address was presented.

AFTER THE EXPLOSION. The Police took charge of the premises immediately after the explosion took place, and after the function was over allowed the persons assembled in the Hall to go one by one. It took about one hour to clear the Hall. All the while, Mr. Bhopatkar sat in his place in the Hall. Some of his friends advised him to go home and get his wounds dressed. But he refused to do so, unless the Hall was cleared. His car which

was considerably damaged by the explosion was attached by the Police. When he came down, the Police Officers requested him to accompany them to the Sassoon Hospital in order to get his wounds dressed. But he refused to do so, and told them that he would rather have his family doctor attend his wounds and do the needful in the matter. After reaching home he called his family doctor who looked to every wound and dressed it. It took over two hours for the doctor to dress all the wounds. In some wounds, he discovered small pieces of glass which he extracted. There were several pieces of glass imbedded in the woolen coat which he wore at the time.

NOT INTENDED FOR MAHATMA. When asked by Panditji as to whether the bomb was intended for Mahatma Gandhi and whether it was thrown at the instance of instigation of the Poona Sanatanists, Mr. Bhopatkar said that considering all the circumstances in their proper perspective, the bomb could not have been intended for Mahatma.

In the first place, Mahatmaji was scheduled to arrive at the Municipal Hall at 7-30 p.m., while the bomb explosion took place at about 7-15 p.m.

In the second place, there was sufficient day-light for the bomb thrower not to mistake one person for the other.

Thirdly, in Poona an arrangement had been made to the effect that whenever Mahatmaji visited any place, his car was to be preceded by a pilot car. Mahatmaji's visit meant a procession of at least four cars, while Mr. Bhopatkar's was the only car which arrived at the Municipal entrance at 7-15 p.m.

Fourthly, there would have been another bomb explosion when Mahatmaji actually arrived at the Municipal Hall at 7-30 p.m.

All these facts among others clearly point to one irresistible conclusion that the bomb could not have been intended for Mahatma.

WHO DID IT?

As regards the question as to whether it was the work of any Sanatanist Mr. Bhopatkar, himself a social reformer of a rather extreme type, hotly resented the very suggestion, and said that he intimately knew all the prominent Sanatanists in Poona and their mentality, and he had had not the least hesitation to affirm that during the course of his twenty-five years' public life, he had not come across a more seditious, seditious, non-violent and constitutional class of agitators. It is true that the Sanatanists are opposed to Mahatmaji on the question of temple-entry. But that could not and should not mean that they would ever think of going to the length of throwing a bomb at Mahatmaji or for that matter at any person. On the contrary, all of them would not yield by a jot to any person in their respect and love for Mahatmaji. Therefore, in Mr. Bhopatkar's opinion, it would be monstrous to throw any suggestion at or cast any aspersion upon the Sanatanists of Poona who deplored the incident no less than the friends and admirers of Mahatmaji.

Mr. Bhopatkar concluded by saying that as a Poonaite he was extremely grieved to see the sad incident to have taken place at Poona, and also to see that the cult of bomb having entered for the first time into the public life of this unhappy country.

MYSORE JUDICIAL CONFERENCE

Dewan Praises Department For Good Record

(From Our Correspondent).

BANGALORE, July 12.

"You gentlemen, constitute the foundation on which the integrity and the happiness of the State mainly rest. A country whose judiciary is weak or otherwise unsatisfactory and which does not enjoy the full confidence of the public in its truth and impartiality is a country which is doomed to decay. The reputation of your department for integrity stands very high, and I believe deservedly so. I congratulate you most warmly upon it. I do not think that even a breath of suspicion of corruption exists against a single officer of the Mysore Judicial Department or he would not have been left in ignorance of it."

I sincerely trust that the department will continue to deserve and maintain that reputation, for no reputation can be more highly prized, none more enviable and praiseworthy in the case of a judge than a reputation for honesty and integrity."

In these words, Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan of Mysore, inaugurated the First Mysore Judicial Conference held to-day at the Legislative Council Chamber.

Rajadharapravina Dewan Bahadur P. Mahadevayya, Chief Justice, High Court of Mysore, presided on the occasion.

LAW'S DELAY.

Dewan Bahadur P. Mahadevayya expressed his great pleasure to have been invited to preside over the first conference of judicial officers in the State. The necessity for an Association of this kind could not be too strongly emphasised. The Judicial Department might well claim to be a technical Department and administration of justice had a distinct scientific character. It was therefore imperative that those engaged in the task of administering justice should have opportunities of meeting each other as often as possible so as to exchange ideas, discuss and solve common problems, arrive at sound and efficient methods of administration, and find out practical ways and means to minimise as far as possible the proverbial "Laws Delays."

CONGESTION AT COURTS. Laws Delays were not peculiar to Mysore, Mr. Mahadevayya continued. They were found everywhere in the world. But it was no consolation, and they should try to find ways and means to minimise the delay as far as possible. The average duration of cases in Mysore was still high, because of the accumulated arrears for which they were in no way responsible. It was the inadequacy of courts that led to this accumulation.

ANTI-INDIAN PROPAGANDA

(Continued from page 12.)

sations on the Continent, as to how to prevent this intellectual trafficking. I am afraid it would turn out to be a serious problem unless early steps are taken to check this evil of unworthy sort of persons sneaking abroad only to add to the disgrace of their motherland.

High Commissioner's Office.

"A word about the High Commissioner's Office, London, and its officials' attitude towards Indian students. I am aware that the High Commissioner had been sending out reports regarding the so-called plight of the Indian students in England. Let me point out that he is doing nothing more than what every other Government is doing for its own unfortunate subjects, who might have gone astray. And why should he make so much fuss about it? "I do not see why he should object to the Indian students working and earning their livelihood in England."

"I recognise the dignity of labour. In Germany, there are students who are Germans, who study in the colleges by day and earn their living by working as waiters during the night-time and there is nothing undignified about it."

"What the Indian students may have been doing is really by way of an attempt to come to the right path, from which they might have in their moments of folly, strayed away. And there is no harm of their taking a chance at it."

"Beyond this unhelpful criticism, I do not think the High Commissioner's Office is doing anything."

Disgusting Experience.

"Will you believe me, when I say that the officials of the High Commissioner's Office are more haughty towards us than the British Consulate officials in Germany, and these British Consul-

Lahore Prepares To Welcome Mahatma

LAHORE, July 12.

Keen enthusiasm was evinced by all members of the Reception Committee, in order to make all arrangements complete before noon to-day, as Mahatmaji arrives in the evening from Karachi.

Besides being whitewashed, the Lalpatrai Bhavan has undergone a thorough overhauling to suit the requirements of the distinguished guest, who will grace it by his stay for all the five days with his party.

It has been arranged that Mahatmaji will be lodged in the spacious Main Hall of the Bhavan, which has been intercepted with a partition, while the members of his party will be accommodated in the adjoining building, which was the original gift to the Servants of People's Society by late Lala Lalpatrai.

Sleeping Accommodation. It is expected that besides Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi, Mr. Devdas Gandhi also will be arriving with the party of Mahatmaji and will have the entire terrace of the Lalpatrai Bhavan left to him for sleeping purposes at night with the azure vault of heavens as his canopy.

For the convenience of the visitors and others who will be frequenting the Lalpatrai Bhavan, a hotel and other necessary arrangements also are being made by the Reception Committee.

The Harijan visitors from the mofussil will get all their necessities, including food free of any charge, from the Reception Committee, others being charged at nominal rates.

National Flag Hoisted.

On the eve of Mahatmaji's visit to Lahore this evening the Tricolour National Flag was hoisted early this morning by Mr. Devraj Sethi, a member of the Servants of People Society on the Lalpatrai Bhavan, where Mahatmaji will be accommodated during his stay here.

After the flag was hoisted a national song was sung by the ladies.

Mr. Sethi in unfurling the flag exhorted his countrymen to real-

ise its significance and always strive hard to keep its honour unsullied.

About 300 cots have been specially hired for the use of Harijan deputations who will be staying in the Lalpatrai Bhavan for at least 3 days. The roads leading to the Bhavan are being repaired and metalled by the Municipality. In short such enthusiasm was never witnessed in the political life of the Province for a long time in the past.

As regards the reception at the station, it is decided that only 400 people, including 100 volunteers, be allowed on the platform who are furnished with special passes issued by the President of the Gandhi Reception Committee.

The official reception on the platform will be accorded by the members of the Reception Committee, and representatives of the Sanatan Dharam, Fratinidhi Sabha, Punjab, led by Mr. Goswami Dutt, Secretary and other prominent members from the Punjab and Frontier Provinces. They number about forty-five.

After the formal reception on the platform Mahatmaji will be escorted through the special exit improvised for the occasion for avoiding the congestion and will be conducted to the motor car waiting outside in the porch, when he leaves for the Lalpatrai Hall along the route already fixed.

Only three motor cars will be allowed, Mahatmaji being seated in the second car, followed by the third.

GENERAL APPEALS.

General appeals have been issued by distinguished leaders, requesting the public to keep peace and maintain discipline all along the route and never be carried away by enthusiasm at Darshan of Mahatmaji and in no case to attempt to approach him or to touch his feet.

The Railway authorities are wholeheartedly co-operating with the Reception Committee in all matters of detail in this connection. Special Police arrangements are also being made—United Press.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN IN ANDHRA

List Of Assembly Candidates Sent To Central Board

ELLORE, (By Mail).

A meeting of the Andhra Provincial Congress Working Committee, which was held at Ellore on Saturday under the presidency of Mr. K. Nageswara Rao Pantulu suggested the names of Messrs. B. Sambamurthi, D. Narayanaraju and K. Chandramowli for co-option as members to the Central Congress Parliamentary Board.

The Committee resolved to revive and reorganise the Andhra Provincial Seva Dal and appointed a committee for the purpose.

A sub-committee was appointed to carry on propaganda work in the Andhra Province in connection with the ensuing Assembly Elections. It is understood that the committee considered the list of candidates for the elections and sent up the same to the Central Congress Parliamentary Board for its decision.

29TH DAY OF HIS HUNGER-STRIKE

RANGOON, July 11.

To-day is the 29th day of hunger strike in jail by Shin Ahriya younger brother of Reverend Octama.

He commenced his hunger strike as a protest against the alleged refusal of the jail authorities to put him in A Division, following his conviction on June 16 last to one month's rigorous imprisonment for disobedience of order under section 144.—United Press.

ate officials are more haughty in their turn than the German authorities or the Italian or for the matter of that, any foreign consulate?

"My own experience with the High Commissioner's Office has been quite disgusting. Instead of giving me the necessary information, I asked of them about a particular person, they riddled me with cumbersome questions and caused me much inconvenience. It is a very sad state of affairs that huge sums are paid for this office from the Indian taxpayer's money."

NAGPUR STRIKE SITUATION

1,100 Out Of 6,500 Join Duty

NAGPUR, July 11.

Attendance at the Empress Mills, to-day, decreased as according to the management, 1,100 operatives are working as against 1,500 yesterday. About 250 new men presented themselves in front of the mill gates, but the management did not engage them.

Police pickets continue, and the situation is peaceful except for two stray cases in which strikers are alleged to have resorted to non-peaceful methods. It is stated that one loyal worker while returning home last evening was attacked by two strikers who knocked him down and belaboured him.

In the other case five strikers are alleged to have prevented a Muslim jobber this morning from joining work, whereupon the latter is said to have drawn a dagger and managed to enter the mills without further trouble.

A large number of strikers are still holding out which is evident from the fact that of the total working strength of 6,500 only 1,100 have joined duties.—A.P.

STRIKE, PERFECTLY LEGITIMATE WEAPON

Ruikar Argues Appeal Before Sessions Judge

NAGPUR, July 11.

Arguing on appeal before the Sessions Judge to-day Mr. S. S. Ruikar, the Labour leader, contended that section 7, Criminal Law Amendment Act should not be applied to labour disputes, as in his view the labour movement was not subversive of Government.

The strike, Mr. Ruikar continued, was a perfectly legitimate weapon to which workers could resort with a view to getting their grievances redressed.

Mr. Ruikar further contended that he had not asked the workers to picket the mills in the course of his speeches (for which he was awarded six months' rigorous imprisonment on June 9 last).

The arguments will be continued to-morrow.—A.P.

TO MEN AND WOMEN OF ALL AGES! ESPECIALLY THOSE OVER FORTY!



Keep your Arteries Young! Your Blood Pressure Down!

Many people blame the extreme Indian climate for their loss of vitality, for premature ageing and for a general feeling of lassitude. Especially in men and women over forty, these conditions are aggravated by shortness of breath and a heart which "thumps" all too readily. The climate is not responsible. The frequent cause is hardening of the arteries with high blood-pressure.

Such a condition impairs your enjoyment of life and is a serious handicap to efficiency. It is one of the most common causes of premature old age.

"Phyllosan," prepared under the direction of E. Buerger, M.D., Professor of Medicine at the University of Berne, restores the elasticity of the arteries and corrects the blood-pressure. Breathlessness and dizziness disappear, and all physical and vital forces are increased, irrespective of age.

Just two tablets three times a day, before meals. Take them regularly and the results will astonish and gratify you. "Phyllosan" is a pure vegetable product, free from animal fats and all deleterious chemicals—it is perfectly harmless in any dose.

Start taking 'PHYLLOSAN' TO-DAY!

To revitalise your Blood, rejuvenate your Arteries, correct your Blood Pressure, fortify your Heart, strengthen your Nerves, and increase all your Physical and Vital Forces—irrespective of age.

Obtainable from all Chemists, Stores and Bazaars.

Issued by Natural Chemicals, Ltd.

Dr. B. N. DESAI, L.M. & S. (Vadifalia, SURAT)

Cures HYDROCELE Without Operation

Radically in 15 minutes. In Bombay every month from 1st to 6th

IN SIEBDAE GRIHA (HOTEL), CRAWFORD MARKET.

For Booklet of details and cards, send 3 annas stamps.

NOHAESA reduces the inflammatory and irritant symptoms and has also a prophylactic action.

It simultaneously allays the itch and has an astringent cooling action.

Does not stain the clothing. ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS.

NOHAESA is also available in the shape of suppositories.

Can Be had from all Chemists.

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Relieves the Piles Promptly

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PLIGHT OF SIND HARIJANS

Provincial Board's Talks With Gandhiji

KARACHI, July 11.

Members of the Provincial Harijan Board held discussions with Gandhiji this morning placing before him the difficulties in the work of upliftment of Harijans. They told him that money was the chief factor and required that they would be given back Rs. 6,000 their yearly contributions to the Central Board. Mr. G. V. Thakkar expressed inability saying that the Central Board had spent all money. They also drew Gandhiji's attention towards the appalling conditions of Harijans in distant villages where it was even difficult to reach.

Gandhiji asked them to prepare a scheme for consideration at the Central Board's meeting to be held about the end of July at Benares.—A. P. Special.

CONVICTED FOR HOUSE TRESPASS

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, July 12.

The City Magistrate of Thana yesterday convicted Sakharan Bapu and Babu Bhiwaji on a charge of house-trespass and sentenced them to Rs. 51 fine each, or in default, two months' hard labour.

The prosecution alleged that Anandibai, mother of the second accused, had mortgaged her chawl and given possession to Jasraj Khumaji and his partner Bhikhachand Okhaji on March 11 1932. It was further alleged that on March 27 last, the first accused occupied the vacant room in the chawl at the instigation of the second accused.

Latest Commercial News

New York Cotton Prices 20 Points Down

COMMISSION HOUSES AND WALL STREET SELLING

World Grain Situation Serious

BULLION STEADY BUT WHEAT AND LINSEED FIRM

BOMBAY, July 12.

On Thursday, the sterling dollar and the sterling franc cross rates ruled quiet.

EASIER TENDENCY IN NEW YORK COTTON.

The New York Cotton Market ruled with an easier tendency to-day. There was some profit-taking. Commission Houses and Wall Street were sellers. Liverpool was easy, subsequently there was a small rally on general buying. The closing tone was however again easy.

LONDON GOLD AND SILVER STEADY.

London gold and silver prices moved within a narrow range with a steady tone.

FIRM TONE IN GRAINS

Liverpool and Chicago wheat ruled firm in the absence of sellers. The world grain situation is considered serious. There is a severe tightness of the supply and demand position. Chicago oats and rye were also better.

FURTHER RISE IN LINSEED

Tin, jute and rubber ruled steady but linseed registered a further rise to-day.

GILT-EDGED SECURITIES QUIET.

The London Stock Exchange generally was inactive while gilt-edged securities were quiet.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(October 1934)	New York, July 12.
Previous closing rate	12.98
Today's opening rate	12.98
Difference	0.00
Today's closing rate	12.78
Difference	-20

BROACH EXPECTATION

July-August	Rs. 210.8
April-May	Rs. 221

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(October 1934)	Liverpool, July 12.
Previous closing rate	6.72
Today's opening rate	6.72
Difference	0.00
Today's closing rate	6.67
Difference	-05

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

The cotton market ruled with an easier tendency to-day after the rapid advance during the last two days. Earlier in the session the undertone was quiet but steady and although the grain market was firm, a decline set in cotton prices on profit-taking. Trading in October commenced at 12.90 with a decline of 8 points over the previous closing but commission house and Wall Street selling influenced by ease in Liverpool further reduced values by 17 points to 12.71. Prices however slightly rallied later on general buying. The New York cotton market finally closed at 12.78 with a decline of 20 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

The following were the opening prices:-
October (12.68/12.67) 12.92/12.88
December (12.82/12.81) 13.05/13.03
January (12.87/12.86) 13.10/13.09

LIVERPOOL COTTON

The following were the rates at 12.15 p.m.
American July (6.69/6.84)
American October (6.61/6.75)
Egyptian July (8.21/8.26)
Egyptian October (8.35/8.40)

BROACH COTTON

As New York cotton futures opened 8 points down, Broach A.M. was quoted at Rs. 224.8 and thereafter it improved to Rs. 225.8 although New York futures were 16 points down but subsequently eased off to Rs. 221.

The Naini Tal Art Club will hold their annual exhibition in the third week of September for three days in the Metropole Hotel. Competing artists will find an attractive list of prizes will be encouraged. The closing date for receiving pictures will be September 15.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 12.
Liverpool wheat opened firm at 43 for October and 64 for December i.e. 11.8 penny in the absence of sellers prices advanced but reacted later on realising.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 12.
Chicago wheat opened firm at 98 for December. Official figures indicate that there is a severe tightness of supply and demand position and the world grain situation is considered serious. Prices advanced on commission houses buying and scarcity of contracts.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE

Chicago, July 12.
Chicago oats opened steady at 45 1/4 for Sept. and advanced in sympathy with wheat. There was a fairly large demand but the supply is limited.

Chicago, July 12.
Chicago rye opened steady at 70 3/4 for July. In the absence of sellers prices advanced but later reacted on realising.

LONDON MARKETS

London, July 12.
The following were the rates at 3.30 p.m. in the London Markets.

METALS.

Tin (2220/3.4 buyers) 2231 sellers very steady. 2230/7.8 buyers 2231 sellers very steady.
Lead (210/7.8 buyers) 210/15.16 sellers firm. 210/3.4 buyers 210/7.8 sellers quiet.
Electrolytic Copper (232/3.4 to 233) 233 to 233 1/2.
Glasgow Iron (70/70)

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Indian Pekoe higher (1-2) 1-2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-4/3/4) 1-4

JUTE

Crop July-Aug. (214/9/16) 214 1/2 sellers.
Dundee August (217/14) 217 sellers.
Lighting August (216/16) 216 3/4 sellers.

RUBBER

Spot (7/3/16) 7 1/4 paid and sellers.
Oct-Dec. (7/16) 7 1/2 paid and sellers.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay July-Aug. (212/1/8) 212 3/8 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta July-Aug. (211/13/16) 212 sellers.
Linseed La Plata July-Aug. (210/3/8) 210 5/8 sellers.
Rapeseed Tioria July-Aug. (210/1/4) 210 3/8 sellers.

WOOL SALES

In Wool sales there were small offerings in Australian.
Greasy interior to average.
Lower (0-4/1/2) 0-4 1/2
Higher (1-3/1/2) 1-3 1/2
Scoured interior to average.
Lower (0-8/8) 0-8
Higher (2-1/2) 1-8

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Coals Neglected And Teas Unchanged

COALCUTTA, July 12.
Jute shares opened steady but afterwards receded slightly owing to profit-taking. Coals were neglected. Teas were unchanged. In miscellaneous shares, there was nothing to be commented upon. Securities were firm with sellers scarce. Following were the closing quotations:-
Securities:-3 1/2 per cent paper 89 5/8; 3 1/2 per cent loan 194/50 99/4; 5 per cent loan 196/70 105/3 small lot; 5 per cent loan 194/55 105/3; 4 per cent Punjab bonds 198/10 111.
Bankers:-Allahabad pref 125; Railway:-Tazewar Baripada pref 76 8 small lot.
Cotton:-New Victoria pref 4.9; Coals:-Bansdeopore 7/12; Bengal 227; Burma Dhemo 4/10; Nazira 7/12; Simla Colliery 2 1/4.
Greasy interior to average.
Jutes:-Adanjanee 10/4; Albion 24/8 small lot; Anglo India 37 3/4 small lot; Auckland 21/8 small lot; Bally 171 small lot; Barnagore 181 small lot; Belvedere 365 small lot; Cheviot 215/3 small lot; Clive 20/1; Fort Glover 320 small odd lot; Fort William 256/8 small lot; Gouropore pref 121; Hooghly 60/8; Howrah 50/14; Hukundah 14/8; Kankarhar pref 111; Kamrhaty 329; Kankarhar 470 small lot; National 23/2 small lot; New Central 357 small lot; New Central pref 146; Northbrook 43 small lot; Orient 207 small lot; Presidency 3/10; Standard 323 small lot; Waverley 2 small lot.
Miscellaneous:-Agra Electric 165; Indian Provinces Electric 134 small lot; Bengal Iron 5/14; India Iron 5/14; Steel 6/4; Concord of India Insurance 7/8 Premium; India General Navigation 80/8; B. I. Corporation pref 129 small lot; B. I. Jones 2/8; Indian Wood products 30/6 small lot; British Ceylon Corporation pref 5/12; Rubber shares:-Indragiri 1 point 12 1/2 cts; Glenally 2 point 25 cts; Kempas 2 point 77 1/2 cts; Utan Simpan 2 point 10 cts; Amalgamated Malay 3 point 32 1/2 cts; Borelli 2 point 65 cts.
Sugar shares:-Bairampur 15; Samastipur 9/12 small lot; Teas:-Dimakusi 35/4 small lot; Hasimara 43/8 small lot.

EXTREMELY SMALL BUSINESS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

COURTAULD SHARES RELAPSE IN EXCITED STREET MARKET

Cotton Easy On Reports Of Rains In Texas

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, July 12.

On the Stock Exchange business was extremely small and with the exception of a few isolated instances price movements were without importance. Courtauld's relapsed by 3/6 to 464-1/2 in the excited street market on the declaration of an interim dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, free of tax which is the same as that of the last year.

In commodities, wheat opened higher in sympathy with the overnight strength in America but reacted owing to profit-taking and poor opening American advices. Cotton opened higher but eased on reports of rains in Texas.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, July 12.
The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at 255.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 12.
3.30 p.m.
The market generally was in active. Gilt-edged were quiet. Business was restricted in industrials in general.

BRITISH FUNDS

3 1/2 per cent Consols (280/5/8) 280/3/8
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (210/7/8) 210/4/8
4 per cent Conversion Loan (210/3/8) 210/3/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (211/5/8) 211/5/8
4 1/2 per cent War Loan (210/1/8) 210/1/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (211/1/4) 211/1/4

INDUSTRIALS

Brazilian Traction (dol 8 1/2) dol 8 3/4
International Holding (dol 1 5/8) dol 1 5/8
Hydro Electric (dol 5) dol 5 1/4
Musical Industries (287 1/2) 287
Pinech Johnson (413/4) 413
Imperial Chemical Ind (360/36) 360
Imperial Chemical Ind (360/36) 360
Woolworth New Ord (105/8) 105/8
Svensk Match (74/6) 74/6
Dunlop Rubber (45/10 1/2) 45/3
University Ordinary (217 1/2) 217 1/2
Ford Motors (27/0) 31/6
Cables and Wireless (27 1/4) 27 1/4
British American Tobacco (117/6) 117/6
Camera 'A' (27 3/4) 27 3/4
Imperial Tobacco Ord (125/9) 125/3
P and O S N Co. (17/4) 17/3
Distillers (99/3) 99/3
Bredford Dyers (12/3) 12/3
British Celanese (12 1/2) 12 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (64/6) 65/0
Courtauld's Ordinary (56/6) 56/0
Tine Cotton Spinners (54/8) 54/8
Wickes Ltd Ordinary (11/0) 11/0
Inter Nickels (25/5 1/2) 26 1/4
Bengal Iron and Steel (5/0) 5/0
Tata Iron and Steel (210 1/2) 210 1/2

MONSOON WEAK IN PENINSULA

Cherrapunji Gets 18 Inches Of Rain

POONA, July 12.
The monsoon has been strong in Bihar, Chota Nagpur, Bengal, Assam and Upper Burma, but weak elsewhere. Rainfall has been nearly general in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, East Central Provinces, Konkan, North Hyderabad and Malabar and local in Lower Burma, East United Provinces, West Central Provinces, the Punjab Hills, Gujarat, Bombay Deccan and Mysore; while a few falls have occurred in West United Provinces, East Rajputana, South Hyderabad, Southeast Madras and North Madras Coast.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: Minbu two inches; Akyab one and a half; Yamethin one; Cherrapunji eighteen; Cox's Bazar, Gaya and Hazaribagh five; Chitlagong, Jalpaiguri and Patna three; Silchar, Narayanganj, Naya Dumka and Shilong two; Sibsa-gar, Guhati, Dhubri, Mymensingh, Begra, Chandball, Burdwar and Darjeeling one and a half; Jessore, Calcutta, Dinajpur, Ranchi and Darbhanga one; Gorakhpur five; Dharampur one; Mahr-bleswar four; Khandala two; Mercara one and a half; Belgaum and Mangalore one.

FORECAST

The monsoon will be strong in Upper Burma, Assam, East and North Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar and East United Provinces. HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING. Locally heavy rain will occur in Assam, East and North Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar and East United Provinces during the next 48 hours.—A.P.

INDIAN LOANS

London, July 12.
3 per cent Indian Stock (279 7/8) 280 1/8
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (292 3/4) 293

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (2112) 2112 1/8
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (2113 1/2) 2113 3/4
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1945-50 (209 1/4) 209 3/8
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1945-50 (209 1/4) 209 3/8
3 per cent Indian 1943/47 (2112) 2112 1/8

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan (2107 7/8) 2107 7/8

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (27/0) 27/0
Empire of India and Ceylon (42/9) 42/9
Donors Tea (61/3) 60/0

JUTES SHARES.

Barnagore (11) 11

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (25/9) 25/0
Gula Kelampungan (25/0) 25/0
Rubber Plant Inc Trust (32 1/2) 32 1/2

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (63/9) 63/9
Burma Corporation (12/0) 12/0
Rio Tinto (22/9) 22/3
East Rand Proprietary (45/6) 45/6
Rand Mines (136/3) 136/3

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela (124 1/2) 124 1/2
Anglo Persian (47/6) 47/6
Burma Oil (77/3) 77/3
Mexican Eagle (84 1/2) 84 1/2
Shell Transport (48/9) 48 1/2
Royal Dutch (220 5/8) 220 7/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 12.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange:
General Motors (dol 32 3/8) dol 32 1/4
Anacostia (dol 24 1/2) dol 24 1/2
U. S. Steel Common (dol 40 3/4) unquoted.
U. S. Steel Preference (dol 84 1/2) unquoted.

COLABA OBSERVATORY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 12th July 1934.
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in last 24 hours plus 0.24 inches.
Temperature dry bulb, at 8 a.m. 51.8 degrees.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.6 degrees.
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.0 degrees 0.6 (below normal).
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.2 degrees 0.5 (below normal).
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 82 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SW.
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 14 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 312 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 42 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy) eg. 10/10.
Rainfall in 24 hours, 0.46 inches.
Total rainfall during the month 5.19 inches.
Weather remarks: Rain and squalls.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 12-7-34 at Colaba Point 0.66"; Fort 0.65"; J. J. Hospital 0.68"; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 0.81".
Total since last date to date at Colaba Point 23.64"; Fort 44.37"; J. J. Hospital 38.49"; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 38.69".
Total for the corresponding period of 1932 at Colaba Point 30.09"; Fort 36.22"; J. J. Hospital 35.57".
Total for the corresponding period of 1933 at Colaba Point 10.72"; Fort 16.47"; J. J. Hospital 14.67"; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 13.82".

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING

DATED 12TH JULY 1934.
At 87 a.m. local time 84.6 a.m. Indian Standard Time and temperature 82.6 deg. F. a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.89 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.89 inches.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 12

SETTLEMENT

3 1/2 per cent G. P. N. Sett 89/8
3 1/2 per cent G. P. N. Cash 89/9
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 105/1
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 105/3
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 117/1
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 117/2
5 per cent 1955/65 Sett 105/8
5 per cent 1955/65 Cash 105/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938/48 Sett 109/12
5 1/2 per cent 1938/48 D.L. 105/10

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH)

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 99/2
4 per cent 1934/37 100/2
4 per cent 1935 105/7 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1931 100/7
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 112
5 per cent 1939/44 100
5 per cent 1940/43 109/15
5 per cent 1935 103/3
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 114 1/4
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T.B. 105/3
CORPORATION LOANS (CASHABLES)
4 per cent B. P. T. 1974 101/8
4 per cent M. Deb 1974 100/8
5 per cent M. Deb 1959 111/8
6 per cent M. Deb 1954 122/4
6 per cent K. P. T. 1956 122/4
6 1/2 per cent B. I. T. 1937 109
Note:-3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 89/8 and after declining to Rs. 89/7 on realising prices rallied to Rs. 89/8.

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

London, July 11
Rubber: Reluctance of sellers and steady buying by trade also outsiders bring gradual advance. Believe purchases now of distant, sound investment.
January/March 7 1/2 7 3/8
April/June 7 5/8 7 3/4
Copper 230 5s.
Tin Rs. 2229 15s.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 11
July 58 3/8 plus 20
October 61 7/8 plus 1 7/8d.
December 63 7/8 plus 1 3/4d.
May 65 7/8 plus 1 3/4d.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 11
July 0.92 7/8 plus 6s.
September 0.93 5/8 plus 5 1/8c.
December 0.95 5/8 plus 5 1/8c.
Tone: Firm.

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, July 11
September 1.55 plus 01
December 1.82
March 1.57
May 1.92

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, July 12
Castorseed Delivery September Opening Rs. 25 1/5; Highest Rs. 25/15/6; Closing Rs. 25 13/6.
Castorseed Delivery May Opening Rs. 26 8; Highest Rs. 26/8/3; Closing Rs. 26/8.
Cottonseed Delivery January Opening Rs. 17 5; Highest Rs. 17/6; Closing Rs. 17/5.
Groundnut Seeds Delivery August Opening Rs. 22 7; Highest Rs. 22/11/6; Closing Rs. 22/9.
Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 24 6; Highest Rs. 24/13/6; Closing Rs. 24/11.

BOMBAY SUGAR.

Bombay, July 12
Ready Java Rs. 13-15-6.
S. S. Subedar Rs. 4-2-3.
S. S. Fusianna Maru Rs. 4-2.
S. S. Nizam Rs. 4-2.
S. S. Arabia Rs. 4-1.
S. S. Himalaya Rs. 4-1-9.
Shipment June Rs. 4-1-8.
Shipment July-Aug-Sept. Rs. 4-1.
Shipment Oct-Nov-Dec. Rs. 4-1.
Java spot P. 3/70

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 12.
Bales.
Khandesh 435
Central India 405
Basti-Nagpur 299
Hyderabad-Gaonani 51
Bera 1341
Dholera 1349
Rajputana 291
Sind-Punjab 218
Broach 106
Compta-Dharwar 898
Western-Northern 76
Tinnevely and Cambodia 412
Egyptians 56
Total Cotton 7,331
Cwt.
Wheat 26,415
Linseed 2,063
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds 507
Gingellyseed 1,897
Groundnuts 5,353
Castorseed 951
Rice 32,624
Myrabollams 761
Mowseed 479
Gram 1,052
Joovar 292
Rajley 183
Bajree 2,372
Coal 2,312

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

P. B. Bales 1933-34 1923-3
Receipts to date 11-7-34 761000 875609
Receipts Yesterday 11-7-34 6900 1100
Exports to date 11-7-34 745300 803009
Stock at Ports 6-7-34 232900 339000
Stock Interior Towns 6-7-34 120800 131000
Stock Liverpool 6-7-34 97300 73900
Visible Supply 6-7-34 560400 692200
Quantity in Sight 6-7-34 1197500 1352500
Quantity out of Sight 6-7-34 1267000 1358000

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.007" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, July 11

Messrs. Bativala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:-

Dollars.
Amer Power and Light Com 7
Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P. A. 23
Amer Power Power Com 8
Amer Power Power Gold D 52
Amer Power Power 7 per cent P 29
Electric Bond Common 15 1/2
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd 42
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd 49
Consolidated Gas 54
Columbia Gas 116
American Tel and Tel 116
Western Union Telg 43 3/4
Radio Corp 37
Chesapeake and Ohio 48
New York Central 29 1/4
Baltimore and Ohio R R 23
Erie R R 19
Pennsylvania R R 31
Union Pacific R R 121
Great North Pfd 3

Smart Rise In N. Y. Cotton Prices

EXPANDING SPECULATIVE BUYING ON EXCESSIVE HEAT

Weekly Weather Report Unfavourable

SCALE-UP LONG LIQUIDATION ABSORBED

Bombay, July 12. On Wednesday the New York cotton futures market was active and strong on general buying influenced by unfavourable crop conditions and absence of rain in drought sections.

Speculative demand is broadening owing to reports of excessive heat in Texas where it is feared that if we do not get rains within ten days there will be considerable shedding. The weekly weather report was also unfavourable and it is feared that there will be serious damage to the crop and there is a talk of 15 cent price for cotton in the near future.

So far the damage by drought is not important and the present buying is mostly in anticipation of serious damage. It is true that continuation of the present adverse weather will have disastrous effect on the crop, particularly in Texas as the crop-outlook in Central and Eastern Belts is satisfactory. This is the period for alarming reports and when speculative activity is great and absence of hedge selling. As long as the present adverse weather continues, there will be improvement in cotton prices at the same time those who buy in advancing markets must also be prepared to face sharp recessions on improvement in weather.

NEW YORK MARKET. The New York cotton futures market opened at a rise of 4 points with October 12.67. There was slight selling which caused a decline of one point from the opening level and October reached 12.66, the low level of the day. At this level there was continued speculative buying, absorbing scale up liquidation. There was utter absence of any important selling and prices registered a sharp rise of 37 points and October was quoted at 13 cents. The market closed at a net rise of 34 to 36 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 30 points to 12.96c per lb.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON. The New Orleans cotton futures market was also firm and closed at a rise of 37 points. Spot cotton price advanced 36 points to 12.96c per lb.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 3 points on Wednesday on moderate buying on reports of unfavourable weather and weevil complaints which met with local long liquidation. There was general buying and later on firm New York opening cables and sharp rise in wheat helped the rise. Prices fluctuated within the range of 16 points and finally closed at a net rise of 15 to 16 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 4 points at 6.89d per lb.

INDIAN COTTON. East Indian cotton futures market was fairly firm and closed at a rise of 14 points. At the close July was 5.35 October 5.19 and January 5.29.

EGYPTIAN COTTON. Egyptian cotton futures market was barely steady with a moderate buying. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 10 points for near months while distant deliveries gained 7 points. Spot Sakel cotton closed unchanged at 8.41. Uppers futures advanced 11 points and spot cotton was 2 points up at 7.12d per lb.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON. The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet but steady with scattered buying. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 9 to 1 point while Ashmouni contracts improved by 4 to 9 points. At the close Sakel July was 15.17 and Ashmouni August 12.60.

BULLISH ENTHUSIASM. Messrs. M. & B. Stern state:—Cotton was again very firm on continued drought in the West, reports of crop deterioration and also the sharp advance in wheat.

Bullish enthusiasm was also added to by the statement of Mr. Johnston that Government do not contemplate hedging against their holdings. Though the advance has been rapid and some reactions are likely to occur, with the continuance of the excessive heat the crop is now feeling the effects of the drought which is becoming really serious. Under these conditions we con-

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 12. Following a further rise of 35 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 225 for Branch A-M delivery but the market opened quiet at Rs. 224 and improved to Rs. 124.8 on scattered buying.

Latest cable received from America states that showers are probable in Texas. This cable influenced long liquidation in the local market and prices declined to Rs. 223.4. At this level there was some short covering and prices rallied to Rs. 223.4.

It is said that area under cotton cultivation given by the U. S. Government is actually planted, and now it is proposed to send out inspectors to see whether growers have planted the quota under agreement and those who have planted more will be forced to abandon the excess.

Later on there was improved demand and the tone of the market was very steady. Liverpool opened steady at a rise of 7 points and prices in the local market improved to Rs. 224. Later on Liverpool was quiet and the local market closed at 5.30 p.m. as under:—

Branch A/A. Rs. 224
Branch A/M. Rs. 222 1/2
Omra July Rs. 193.8
Omra D/J. Rs. 194
Bengal July Rs. 130.4
Bengal D/J. Rs. 145 1/2

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES. Bombay, July 12.

Extra Sprine Sup Fine FG Good
M. G. Bengal—
U. P. ... 140 136 133 128
Panjab ... 140 136 133 128
Rajputana ... 140 136 133 128
Omra No. 3 ... 201 198 196 192 ...
C. P. No. 1 ... 214 211 209 205 ...
C. P. No. 2 ... 207 204 202 198 ...
Branch No. 2 ... 220 217 215 213 ...
Panjab-Ame. ... 230 227 225 223 ...
Surat ... 230 227 224 221 ...
Rajputla ... 278 275 272 269 ...
Navsari ... 282 279 276 273

READY COTTON SALES. Bombay, July 12.

100 Viram Ladia Nimbarah 168
50 Viram Ladia Nimbarah 175
46 K. Devchand Sindhani old 179
55 K. Devchand Jaina old 179
51 K. Devchand Neemuch 185 1/2
27 Kotak and Co., Pachora 187

DAILY WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT

East: Generally fair.
Central: Generally fair to partly cloudy, local showers.
West: Generally fair to partly cloudy, showers probably in East Texas.
Weekly Weather Report—Unfavourable—Extremely hot dry in West, seasonal temperature showery East of river.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS. Bombay, July 12.

Bengal Superfine ... 140/42
Bengal Fine ... 137/39
Bengal F.G. ... 133/35
Sind-Punjab Fine ... 137/39
Sind-Punjab F.G. ... 133/35
Wardha-Fing ... 205/207
Nagpur Savner ... 205/207
Pundhurna ... 199/200
Yotmat ... 199/99
Arvi ... 197/98
Ellichpur ... 197/98
Amroli-Berar ... 193/95
Khangano ... 193/95
Mulkapur ... 188/90
Khandesh ... 185/87
Jaina/Saila ... 180/88
Jaina/Sanavadi ... 197/99
Branch Fine ... 218/20
Punjab/American mix ... 224/29
Punjab/American mix ... 219/19
Cambodia ... 274/84
Miri/Sangli ... 219/19
Compta Good ... 214/24
Bagalkot ... 189/94
Kampala ... 345
Busoga ... 345
Jinja ... 332
Manza ... 382

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES. Bombay, July 12.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY. Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales. Yesterday This year.
Khandesh 435 276,668
Central India 405 216,578
Bansi and Nagar 289 176,052
Hyderabad-Gaonali 31 49,170
Berar 1,843 448,703
Central Provinces 111,059
Total Omras 3,003 1,278,230
Dholera 1,549 131,357
N.W. Provinces 9,182
Rajputana 298 56,875
Sind-Punjab 218 176,829
Branch 106 327,674
Compta & Dharwar 899 61,134
Western-Norths 767 42,078
Cocoanada 42 475
Tinnevely and Cambodia 33,395
Persian 1,748
American 26,383
Egyptian and African 56 156,036
Comilla, Burma & other sorts 28
Total 7,333 2,302,125

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY. 1st Sept. to 5th July.

In full-pressed Bales. Yesterday This year.
Europe 1,135 351,555
Japan and China 9,834 962,602
Coast Ports ... 19,338
Up-country by Rail ... 111,435
Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan ... 2,004
Total 10,989 1,447,132

LINSEED AND WHEAT. Bombay, July 12.

Linseed Sept. 6 15 9
Linseed May 6 12 0
Wheat Sept. 6 12 0
Wheat May 6 12 0

THE STATE OF TRADE

Bombay, July 12. Following is the summary of the principal local markets.

Money.—Market steady—Slight improvement—demand—Call rate one per cent.

Securities.—Prices firm—Scattered profit-taking—Good demand at the decline—Better feeling prevails—Difficult to buy cash scrips—Price tendency upward.

Shares.—Tariff Board Report on Steel Industry—Bears take Bearish view and Bulls take Bullish view—Bears vain attempt to depress prices—Bulls active support in steel shares—Rapid rise after weak opening—Shorts forced to cover—Mill shares steady on rise in cotton—Cement shares very steady—Hydro-Electric shares improve.

Yarn.—Feeling of confidence among dealers on rise in cotton prices—Mills ask firmer prices—Business improving.

Cotton.—Local market quiet despite higher New York advices—Forecast of showers in West Belt—Long liquidation and offices selling—Exporters moderate—Buyers—Liverpool opening steady—Later advices quiet—Continued realising in local market—Talk of 15 cent price in America—Present rise in anticipation of damage to crop—Fears of sudden reaction.

Bullion.—Market quiet but steady—Absence of selling in Silver—Scattered buying—Small turnover in gold—Narrow fluctuations—Shanghai advices steady.

Linseed and Wheat.—Sharp rise in Chicago and Liverpool Wheat prices on Bullish American estimate—Argentine Linseed prices up—Local Linseed very steady on improved demand—Wheat market increased buying—Prices look going up—Profit-taking in local market.

Seeds.—Scattered selling in Castorseed—Absence of demand—Cottonseed quiet but steady—Groundnuts better enquiry—Prices improving.

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay 10th July 2,430 bales.
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1933 2,294,792 bales.
Receipts into Bombay same time last season 2,391,452 bales.
Decrease 96,660 bales.

SEEDS. London, July 11.

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) a.o.f. per ton, no offers.
Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) a.o.f. per ton, July/Aug. sellers £12-6.
Rapeseed (Hull) a.o.f. per ton, July/Aug. sellers £10-5-6.

LIVERPOOL COTTON. Liverpool, July 11.

10-10 a.m. To-day's Quotations. Price
July 1934 6.80-1/2
August 1934 6.76-1/2
September 1934 6.74-1/2
October 1934 6.72-1/2
November 1934 6.68-1/2
December 1934 6.68-1/2
January 1935 6.64-1/2
February 1935 6.68-1/2
March 1935 6.68-1/2
April 1935 6.68-1/2
May 1935 6.68-1/2
June 1935 6.67-1/2
Middling Spot 6.89-1/4

EGYPTIAN COTTON. Liverpool, July 11.

SAKELLARIDIS. Liverpool, July 11.
July 1934 8.26
October 1934 8.40
November 1934 8.43
December 1934 8.45
January 1935 8.48
March 1935 8.62
May 1935 8.67
F. G. F. Spot 8.41

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, July 12.
B C RATE—
T T D D 1/6
LONDON BANKS—
Selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 July-Dec.
Selling T T 1/6 Jan-Mar
Selling T T 1/5 31/32 April-May
Buying T T 1/6 1/16 July-Dec
Buying T T 1/6 3/32
Buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 July Sept
Buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 Oct. March
NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 267
Banks selling T T 265
Banks buying T T 263
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 571
Banks buying D D 581
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 55 5/3
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 79 1/8
Banks buying T T 78 3/4
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 100 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 91 1/4
BANKS—
Banks selling D D 157 1/4
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 98

CROSS RATE.

New York/London 5.04 11th instant
Shanghai/London 1/4 1/4 12th instant
Japan/London 1/2 9/32 12th instant
Java/London 7.38 3/4 11th instant
London/Paris 76.40 11th instant
London/Berlin 21.58 11th instant
London/Switzerland 15.47 1/2 11th instant
London/Italy 58.71 11th instant
London/Berlin 13.13 11th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 11th instant
London/New York 5.04 1/16 11th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.43 3/4 11th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange—Dull.
Gold 46-18-0 1/2 10th instant 46-17-11 11th instant
Silver London Ready 20/9 10th instant 20/11 11th instant
Silver London Forward 20/11 10th instant 20/13 11th instant
Silver New York Ready 46.40 10th instant 46 3/4 11th instant
London discounts 3 mos 15/16 per cent. 10th instant 15/16 per cent. 11th instant
London discounts 6 mos 1 1/8 per cent. 10th instant 1 1/8 per cent. 11th instant.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Call 1 per cent
3 mos 1 1/4 per cent
6 mos 1 1/4 per cent
Tone: Steady.

LINSEED OILS. London, July 11.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. July sellers 21-0.
Linseed Oil Naked - London, per cwt. Sep./Dec. sellers 21/3-1/2.

LONDON RUBBER. London, July 11.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed lb. 7-1/4 sellers.

LINSEED. London, July 11.

Linseed Calcutta (London) a.o.f. per ton, July/Aug. sellers £11-16-3.
Linseed La Plata, Hull a.o.f. per ton, July/Aug. sellers £10-7-6.
Linseed Bombay London a.o.f. per ton, July/Aug. sellers £12-2-6.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES. London, July 11.

Rupree Paper 3-1/2 per cent. 65-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later 80-1/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later 92-7/8
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1935 or later 112
Consolidated 2-1/2 per cent. 80-1/2
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961 104-7/8
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1962 104-1/8
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 113-1/4
1960/90 115-1/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. 113-1/4
Chartered Bank of L. A. and China 16-1/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.) 134
National Bank of India 49-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation, 10-3/8 N

LONDON PRODUCE. London, July 11.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, July/Aug. sellers 20/0.
Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, July/Aug. sellers 20/3.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, July paid 23/3.

LONDON METALS. London, July 11.

Copper Braziers 32-1/4
Yellow Metal 34-1/2
Spelter Hard Indian Brands .. 13-1/2
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge .. 16-3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B. 230-3/4

LONDON EXCHANGES. London, July 11.

T. London on 13.13-1/2
Amsterdam 7.43-3/4
Brussels 21.58-1/4
Madrid 35.40
Milan 58.71
Berne 15.47-1/2
Paris 76.40
Prague 121.43
F.T. London on New York Closing rate 5.04-1/16

LONDON SILVER. London, July 11.

Silver—Market steady
Spot 20-11/16
Forward 20-13/16

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Sharp Rise In Tata Steel Shares

SPECULATIVE SUPPORT AND SHORT COVERING

Bombay, July 12. The report of the Indian Tariff Board on the Iron and Steel Industry, published this morning, was favourably received by the Share Bazar. Bear-operators tried their best to create a pessimistic feeling by large selling orders, but the offerings were well absorbed and prices recorded a smart rise. In Tata Steel Shares after opening at a low level.

Apart from other considerations, there are two good features, namely, protection for a period of seven years and the rates fixed will be revised, in case, if there is increase in freights. Thus the long-range outlook becomes hopeful and Bull-operators came out as free buyers. Shorts were unable to depress prices and they were left in an uncomfortable position. Later on some of the Shorts were also covering and the market was remarkably firm, particularly in Tata Steel Shares.

At the opening Tata Steel Deferred Shares were placed at Rs. 240 and Ordinary Shares were done at Rs. 65-4, but without any loss of time prices jumped to Rs. 255 for Deferreds and Rs. 68-12 for Ordinary. There was a large turnover and persistent speculative support and short covering added to the rise and Deferreds rose to Rs. 281-4, and Ordinary to Rs. 70-8. The market was very sensitive and Operators now await the Government Bill on the Protection.

The firmness in Tata Steel Shares had favourable effect on other speculative shares. Bombay Burmas improved Rs. 4. Tata Power Rs. 10 and Andhra Rs. 15. Bombay Dyeing Shares also gained Rs. 8 and the Market closed with a steady undertone.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, July 12
Bombay Dyeing 728 26 30 729
Century 246 45 244
Central India 220 21 220
Colaba 93-12 95
Kobinor 143
New Great 128 27 129
Swadeshi 170 71 68 170
Bundi 30 30/5
Indian Cement 388 391 393
Tata Steel Defd 240 55 71 65 81 276/4
Tata Steel Ord 65/4 67 68 1/2 69 70/4
Bombay Steam 288 290
Bombay Burma 448 451 455
Tata Hydro 146/9
Andhra 1450 55 52 57 1455
Tram ord 145/15

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, July 11.
100 Ahm. Advance 279 6
500 Bom. Cotton 20 0
250 Bom. Dyeing 729 6
250 Bradbury 100 0
100 Century 246 0
100 Central India 220 0
100 Colaba 95 0
100 Coorla 90 0
100 Crescent 7 4
250 Currim. 5 0
250 David 60 0
250 Down 320 0
1 E. D. Sassoon 2-1-8
100 Elphinstone 0-12-0
100 Finlay 9 0
1000 Framji Petit 95 0
100 Gokak 145 0
1000 Hindustan 1705 0
100 Indore 107 0
50 Kastoorchand 63 2
100 Khatau 143 12
100 Kohinoor 695 0
250 Laxmi 6 8
100 Madhwal 6 8
250 Madras United 63 0
1000 Morari 1297 8
250 Model 51 0
250 Mysore 89 0
200 New Great 129 6
250 Oosmanshahi 99 0
100 Phoenix 263 2
250 Sassoon Silk 30 0
1000 Sholapur 290 0
50 Simplex 78 2
100 Swadeshi 40 0
100 Swan 17 0
25 Tata 9 12
500 Vishnu 1332 8
1000 Western 725 0

BANKS.

50-100 Baroda 96 8
25-50 Central 29 0
500 Imperial 1355 0
125-500 Imp. Conty. 335 0
50-100 India 110 12
5 Union 4-11-6

CEMENTS.

10 Bundi 30 5
70 Gwalior 92 0
250 Indian 393 2
450 Kathi Def. 1300 0
100 Kathi Ord. 343 2
75 Okha 168 2
10 Punjab 20 0
100 Shahabad 349 6
70 United 85 8

INSURANCE.

15-100 Jupiter 12 10
15-75 New India 34 6
200 Oriental x.d. 3625 0
10-100 Vulcan 8 10

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad Old 144 1
1000 Andhra Valley 1455 0
10 Ajmer 7 14
50 Bom. Tran 145 15
10 Broach 11 0
100 Karachi 213 12
100 Poona 187 8
100 Surat 171 4
100 Tata Hydro 146 5
1000 Tata Power 1121 14

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij 351 4
100 Amr. Patty 116 0
100 C. Province 88 0
100 Dhon. Baramat 87 0
100 Gujrat 68 8
100 Mandra Bhon 86 0
100 Pachora Jammaji 81 0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES
New York Liverpool—
Liverpool New York October 128 at Cross Rate 5.04
Bombay Liverpool—
Branch A-A 215 Liverpool July 6.87
Branch A-M 1935 225 Liverpool May 1935 6.75 Rs. 69 at Exchange 1/6
Bombay New York—
Branch A-M 1935 225 New York May 13.36 Rs. 69 3/4 at Cross Rate 5.04

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 11
Branch A/A opening 209 3/4; highest 209 3/4; lowest 208 1/2; close 209 1/2
Branch A-M 1935 opening 219 1/2; highest 219 1/2; lowest 218 1/4; close 219 1/2
Omra July opening 191; highest 191 1/4; lowest 190 1/2; close 191 1/4
Omra D-J opening 191 1/2; highest 191 3/4; lowest 191; close 191 3/4
Bengal July opening 131; highest 131; lowest 129 1/2; close 130
Bengal D/J opening 146 1/2; close 146 1/2
146 1/2; lowest 145 1/2; close 145 1/2
Tejmandi for Branch A-M 1935 Rs. 7.34 Rs. 5

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, July 12
Following a rise of 40 points in New York futures and improvement in Shanghai Exchange to 1-4 1/4, influenced some buying in the Silver market and prices after opening at Rs. 57-15 advanced to Rs. 58-2. There was absence of selling but later on long liquidation covered a small decline to Rs. 58-1.
The Gold market was quiet and featureless in the absence of any important business. Foreign advices were also unchanged.
Ready silver 58 0 0
August delivery 58 1 0
September delivery 58 3 0
Ready Gold 34 4 0
August delivery 34 4 0
September delivery 34 4 0

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, July 12
T T on London—
Previous closing 1-4 8/16
To-day's opening 1-4 1/4
Difference plus 1/16

MINEINGS

100 Sara Sirajung 63 4
500 Tapti Valley 760 0
10 Shivrajpur 17 10
30 Tata Steel Def. 276 14
5 p.c. Tata Steel Ord. 70 4

MISCELLANEOUS

100 Alcock 178 12
50 Belapur Sugar 223 2
250 Bom. Steam 290 0
125 Bom. Burma 455 0
50 Bom. Burma Conty. 147 8
8sh. Br. B. Petrol 3 0 8
50 Bom. Telephone 94 0
100 Ind. Bleaching 115 10
100 Ind. Radio Df. 513 12
100 Ind. Radio Ord. 456 4
1000 Port Canning 572 8
15 Scindia 9 9
30 Tata Construction 73 4
25 Tata Oil 19 4

PREFERENCE

7 p.c. Andhra Vly. 1252 8
6 p.c. Bom. Steam 276 4
7 p.c. Bom. Trams 80 8
5 p.c. Central India 472 8
7 p.c. Kath

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BOMBAY FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1934

GOVT. RESTORE SWARAJ BHAVAN

OPEN LETTER TO MAHATMA

Punjab Hindu Youths Criticise His Attitude On Communal Award

LAHORE, July 12. The following is the full text of the open letter addressed to Mahatma Gandhi by the Hindu young men of Punjab this evening:

Tribute Of Homage

"Revered Mahatmaj,

"On behalf of the Hindu young men of this Province we welcome you to the Capital of the Punjab. We offer you our tribute of homage and admiration for your great work in the movement for the uplift of the Harijans. "We feel constrained to tell you, however, that even your great and saintly personality and your matchless championship of this cause will be sterile because of the 'Poona Pact' in which the Hindu leaders in their anxiety to save your life agreed to conditions which cut at the very roots of nationalism, and which sacrifice the solidarity and the high interests of Hindu India.

Death-Blow To Hindus

"This Pact is a deathblow to the Hindus of Bengal and the Punjab in particular.

"We have been painfully forced to the conviction that this resurgence of fanaticism is almost entirely due to your weighty support of the Khilafat movement and your constant eagerness to be 'pocketed' by Muslim communalists who masquerade as nationalist leaders.

Fierce Fanaticism

"The wave of this fierce fanaticism fanned by your obliging readiness to accept Muslim dictation has swept over British India as well as over the Hindu States and has created a veritable hell for Hindus. Witness the troubles in Kashmir, Alwar, Kapurthala and Jhind. Your offer of a blank cheque to Muslims, which is an open confession of the worst form of timidity and bankruptcy in statesmanship, has turned the heads of Muslims.

"Your support of the abominable Communal Award opposed to the very first elements of nationalism and democracy has encouraged communalist Muslim leaders in their extravagant communal demands. It is a matter of surprise and grief to us that all this even did not make you pause in your scheme of unjust concessions to Muslims. But under pressure of so-called Nationalist Muslim leaders who work in concert with their communalist brethren you have not only agreed to accept the unjust and anti-national Communal Award but also to exert the pressure of your towering personality on Hindu leaders for persuading them into its acceptance."—United Press.

CROWDS RUSH FOR "DARSHAN"

KARACHI, July 12.

A Rohri message says that about 10,000 people flocked at Rohri station early in the morning to see Gandhiji. The crowd was so unmanageable, that the police were hard put to control it.

The train arrived at the right time, but the railway authorities detached Gandhiji's carriage and took it to a siding. Thousands of people then rushed to shunting-sidings many falling over the rail wires.

The railway authorities brought Gandhiji's carriage to the station at the last moment and connected it to the train.

The president of the local Harijan Seva Sangha and other prominent leaders entered the carriage presented Gandhiji with purses amounting to Rs. 1,500. The train left amidst vociferous cheering.—A. P.

Sind's Response To Mahatma's Call

Gandhiji Expects Karachi City Fathers To Do Their Duty To Harijans

(From Our Correspondent).

KARACHI, July 9. That Mahatma Gandhi feels great physical strain and exhaustion at present is apparent from his features and was also made clear from a remark made by him at the ceremony of the laying of the foundation stone of the Karachi Indian Merchants' Association building, where he said that his present tour in Ukal had produced a great physical strain on him and he was, therefore, looking forward eagerly to the completion of the month of July when his tour would end, and he would have opportunity to have rest.

Does this remark mean that the Mahatma contemplates going to jail in August and have rest there? is the anxious question being put by Congress and Harijan workers?

To avoid strain, the speeches delivered by Mahatmaj in Sind and Karachi in open functions have been so far very brief, none of them lasting more than fifteen minutes. When he visited the Harijan quarters yesterday afternoon, he appeared so tired that he frequently avoided alighting from his car. The original programme fixed for him has been cut down in several respects to minimise the strain on him. Yet he faithfully follows the various items laid down in the new revised programme.

SIND'S WONDERFUL RESPONSE

Financial response of Sind to Mahatma Gandhi for his Harijan work has been wonderful. The province will pay to Mahatmaj the quota of a quarter lakh of rupees fixed by him in advance for his tour here. From this sum the Karachi City alone will be contributing about 16,000 rupees, out of which a purse of 11,000 was given to him at the mammoth meeting last evening.

The silver trays and other costly souvenirs presented to Mahatmaj at public functions are not being retained by him, but are being auctioned away as early as possible, the auction being performed by him in the most expert manner, in which like a clever auctioneer, he calls out: "First call so much, second call so much, now it is going, give higher bid, third call so much."

The beautiful silver tray, which was presented to him by the Karachi Municipality along with the address and on which the magnificent building of the Karachi Corporation was nicely engraved, was auctioned away for Rs. 800, while the silver mallet and the silver Mason's pot containing cement with which he laid the foundation of the Karachi Indian Merchants' Association building were auctioned by him for Rs. 1,000 the Association itself being the purchaser. The garland put on him there fetched Rs. 200.

The financial response to Mahatmaj from all over province has been encouraging. At all stations after his entering the province, people flocked round him from far and near and paid him their quotas for his Harijan work and gave him also a right royal reception. He addressed meetings at Mirpurkhas and Hyderabad (Sind) when the train halted there.

His public appearances at Karachi Municipal Office and at the public meeting at the Rambaugh Maidan resulted in a great noise, as his low voice could not reach the public, and besides the loud speakers failed. At the Rambaugh Maidan, where the crowd reached unprecedented dimensions, each sentence of his was repeated in a loud voice from time to time by Swami Krishnanand, Secretary of the Karachi District Congress Committee, but as it failed to reach the farthest end of the crowd, the noise increased and the meeting had to be terminated earlier.

SWARAJ BHAVAN RESTORED

Govt. Hand Over Palatial Home Of Nehrus After Two Years

ALLAHABAD, July 12.

After two years in the possession of the Government, Swaraj Bhawan, the palatial buildings of the home of the Nehru family for several years, which the late Pandit Motilal Nehru made a gift of to the Congress, was handed over to-day by the Government to Pandit Mohan Lal Nehru, Secretary to the Trustees, and Mr. Raja Rau, Secretary, A.I.C.C., along with the Congress hospital Stock, files, books and papers.

The office of the All-India Congress Committee, formerly located in the building, will again be removed to the Swaraj Bhawan from Monday.—A.P.

BIHAR CONGRESS HOUSE RESTORED

(From Our Correspondent).

PATNA, July 12.

The buildings of the Bihar Vidyapitha, popularly known as Sadayashram, in a portion whereof the offices of the Bihar Provincial Congress were located, which had been taken possession of by Government in Civil Disobedience Days were handed over to the Congress authorities.

Most of the properties are in a bad condition, including a big oil painting of Gandhiji worth Rs. 1000.

The building is also badly damaged and is uninhabitable at present. Babu Rajendraprasad arrived from Champaran this morning.

AKOLA CONDEMN COMMUNAL AWARD

(From A Correspondent).

AKOLA, July 12.

A special conference on behalf of Akola District Hindu Mahasabha has been arranged to be held to condemn the Communal Award on Sunday, July 29, at Shri Ram Theatre at Akola. An influential Reception Committee is formed.

Mr. Chiplunkar, Pleader, Mr. Gopalrao Chitale, editor of the "Pratapaksha" are elected Secretaries. Dr. Moonje, Seth Narayanlal Pity of Bombay and Dr. Welkar are being approached for presidency.

The Prince of Nepal, who has left for Florence, was seen off at the station by the authorities. He is proceeding to the Royal Villa at San Rossore, where the King of Italy is staying.

from the far off places of the province. Publication of this interesting talk has been absolutely forbidden by Mahatmaj, but it may be said that his advice on all questions was a sound one could give no offence to any party.

These Congress workers are again meeting this evening in a Conference to decide the plan of future Congress work in the province.

An interesting feature in Mahatmaj's visit is that both his morning and evening prayers were crowded with thousands of devotees. For the last evening's prayer, they even motored in hundreds to Clifton, where Mahatmaj is passing to-day in silence in the magnificent palace of Rai Bahadur Seth Shivratan Mohatta, the local Marwari magnate and the President of the Sind Harijan Sewak Sangh.

A crowded programme confronts Mahatmaj to-morrow and the day after, after which he leaves on Wednesday evening straight for Lahore. En route in Sind he will also get purges at some places.

Indians Vilified In Germany

KHANNA'S REVELATIONS

Urges Congress To Combat Sinister Propaganda

Sensational revelations of propaganda, carried on against India, on the Continent, and more so, in Germany, were made by Mr. M. S. Khanna, in an interview to the "Chronicle".

Mr. Khanna was, for some time, President of the Federation of Indian Students Abroad, Munich, ex-President of the Hindustani Students' Association, Vienna. He was on the Continent for four years for higher studies in Electrical Engineering and during his stay, travelled in Italy, Germany and England and closely studied the conditions of the Indian students in Europe.

Scholarship Scandals.

Mr. Khanna made another sensational statement regarding the position of the Indian students abroad, and said that, there could be neither a system nor a definite criterion in the award of foreign university scholarships to the Indian students, as there was no proper organisation in India to provide the foreign university authorities with correct information and enable them to make a proper choice.

In his opinion, some students had obtained these scholarships by deliberate graft and other methods of corruption. On account of their methods, they were able to secure the scholarships and consistent with the methods, they had adopted to secure funds, had been their anti-Indian behaviour "to the utter shame of India."

No less frank was his criticism of the methods of the India High Commissioner's Office, London, and the treatment meted out to the Indian students who had the "misfortune" to refer to the High Commissioner's Office for help or guidance.

Anti-Indian Propaganda.

"It is a fact that systematic and sinister propaganda is being carried on in Germany against Indians. The average educated German or any other person on the Continent does not know much and is practically ignorant of the present fight of the Indians for the recognition of their self-respect.

In every second paper one comes across in Germany, there is a columnful of some stuff which is false and which is derogatory to the fair name of this country. It is nothing short of misrepresentation of Indian conditions. Indians are described as boorish and in constant need of the British heel on them.

"In addition, vicious photographs of the simple villagers in their stark poverty, are snapped and given prominent publicity in the name of educating the Germans of the conditions obtaining in foreign countries and these pictures are represented as the common daily feature in Indian life.

"In addition to the propaganda broadcasts and publications of articles in the German Press, the English Press is doing the people on the Continent with inaccurate information.

"When I showed a copy of the 'Bombay Chronicle' to one of my German friends, and asked him to read for himself the exact state of affairs in India, he remarked: 'There's a hell of a difference between the things happening and the things reported in the newspapers here.'

Delusions About India.

"Some friends of mine on the Continent asked me the remarkably silly question, 'Does widow-burning still go on in India?' Others take it for granted that India is a land of snakes and so the Indians must have been mainly subsisting on snakes for



MR. M. S. KHANNA.

WORKING COMMITTEE MUST WITHDRAW

Congress Socialist Party Secretary On Bombay Resolution

JUBBULPORE, July 10.

Mr. Jai Prakash Narayan, Organising Secretary, All-India Congress Socialist Party, on his return from the provincial tour in the C.P. (Hindustani), being interviewed by the "United Press" has issued the following statement:

"The statement of Mahatma Gandhi made recently at the meeting of the Gujarat Socialists discloses a much friendlier attitude than before, and must be welcome to all Socialists. There is one remark in his statement about which I should like to say a few words.

Explaining the Working Committee's resolutions regarding the Congress Socialists, Mahatma Gandhi has said that the resolution applied only to those who talked of violently overthrowing the present capitalist order. The Working Committee can point out if any Socialist Congressman has advocated violent overthrowing of the present order. The entire movement throughout the country is being organised on a common and well thought out programme. That programme was drafted by the Patna Conference of the Congress Socialists and a copy of it was duly placed before the Working Committee at Patna. Any criticism, therefore, of the programme of the Congress Socialists made by a responsible body like the Working Committee, should have been made, keeping in view the Patna programme.

I am quite clear that in view of Mahatma Gandhi's explanation, the Working Committee must, in fairness to itself and the Congress Socialist movement, withdraw its Bombay resolution."

Indian Propaganda Needed.

"The lack of proper propaganda and publicity machinery for providing correct information about India in other countries, is amazing and the Indians do not seem to realise the importance of foreign publicity, while every nation is dying for it.

"Apparently, even the premier organisation, the Indian National Congress, has done nothing in this direction, and the vilification of Indians goes on, unquestioned and unchallenged.

"I am ashamed to add that a number of Indian students who have received the benefit of foreign scholarships on their supposed merits, lend themselves as willing tools for this sinister propaganda.

"But you should not forget that a number of them had obtained these scholarships through graft and other forms of corruption. This is due to the lack of proper control and organisation in India, which would have some influence with the foreign universities in advising them as to which students deserved merit and which do not.

"Quite a few of them generally succeed in securing these scholarships, after attending the universities over there, and not in all cases are the methods employed to attain this object, beyond shady suspicions, which have in some cases proved to be well-grounded.

"The majority of the Indian students are decent citizens, and they add to the prestige and reputation of the country from which they come.

"I am very much worried as the former President of two organisations (Continued on Page 9.)

How a dead bird contaminated the filtered water supply of the city was revealed at the Calcutta Corporation last evening when Councillor Mr. A. Razzak drew attention to the epidemic of stomach troubles.

Mr. M. M. Burman, assent that the dead bird was actually found inside the waterpipe and it was sent to the office of the Executive Engineer, Water Works.

The Chief Executive Officer said that it was not known how the bird got into the water but probably the lid of one of the tanks had been left open.